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VOL. XX NO. 221 BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1932 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT BOMBAY BRANCH

GANDHI FAST: THE CHIEF TOPIC IN SIMLA

Viceroy Gives One-Hour Audience To Rajah

JAYAKAR'S SUGGESTION

LEADERS TO MEET IN CONFERENCE TO AVERT CATASTROPHE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Gandhiji's firm resolve to fast himself unto death occupies public mind to the exclusion of all other topics. While his release on 20th instant is confidently expected the Nationalists are exercising their minds as to how to avert the threatened catastrophe.

AMBEDKAR'S BAD TASTE.

The bad taste exhibited by Dr. Ambedkar in regarding Mahatma Gandhi's decision as a political stunt has been resented in many quarters. It is no exaggeration to say that Muslim mind here is as much perturbed over Mahatma Gandhi's decision as Hindu mind.

RAJAH STRAINING EVERY NERVE.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, for his part, is now engaged in vigorous telegraphic correspondence with Pandit Malaviya, and Mr. Jayakar, and the leaders of the Depressed classes in Bombay, Mr. Muniswami Naidu, Chief Minister, Madras Government, Dr. Moonje and others urging them to summon an immediate conference to discuss the Communal Award in respect of Depressed Classes and arrive at an agreement which would be approved of by Gandhiji and acceptable to the Government.

A little point of doubt lingers as to whether Gandhiji would accept reservation of seats for Depressed Classes in the general Hindu constituency but this is not regarded as insuperable.

INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY.

Meanwhile Mr. Rajah was granted one hour's interview by the Viceroy this morning while Mr. Rajah's speech characterising Gandhiji as the saviour of the Depressed Classes was still ringing in all ears.

(Earlier News on page 12.)

MR. JAYAKAR'S SUGGESTION

Conference Should Be Held In Bombay Or Poona

In reply to Pandit Malaviya's telegram to Mr. Jayakar inviting him to attend a Conference of representatives of Depressed Classes and Hindu leaders on 17th and 18th inst. at Birla House, Delhi, to try to arrive at agreed solutions, Mr. Jayakar has replied as follows:—

"Thanks your wire; approve your move, suggest conference by held Bombay or Poona for reason Gandhiji's nearness."

Mr. Jayakar has made the suggestion to meet the eventuality, if it arises of seeing Mr. Gandhi in prison with the permission of Government.

Madras Leader's Views

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

The Arundatheeya community, which forms an important part of the Depressed Classes, feels much pained at the decision of Mahatma Gandhi, says Mr. H. M. Jagannatham, M.L.C., President, All-India Arundatheeya Central Sabha, in the course of a statement regarding Gandhiji's resolve.

According to him the only way to see that a gulf is not created between the Depressed Classes and other Hindus by the grant of separate electorates, though in a limited manner, is to bridge differences between the viewpoints of the opposing sections in the Depressed Classes camp by convening a conference of leaders of the depressed classes and representatives of the community in the legislatures.—A. P.

MR. ANDREWS BUSY

Talks With Conciliation Committee Group

LONDON, Sept. 14.

On his return to London from Manchester Rev. C. F. Andrews immediately took up the question of Mahatma Gandhi's vow and the serious situation the correspondence involved, and discussed the steps with the Conciliation Committee Group.

He will probably return to India next week.—Reuter.

"USELESS FOR ME TO CRITICISE".

DR. TAGORE ON MAHATMA'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

CALCUTTA, September 14.

In reply to a telegram requesting him to make a statement on Mahatma Gandhi's pronouncement, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore wires:—

"It is impossible and useless for me to criticise what Mahatmaji himself has decided upon."—A.P.

"Gandhi On His Weakest Ground".

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Condemnation by one of the spokesmen of the Indian depressed classes of Mahatma Gandhi's latest gesture seems to us to set the seal on the conclusion strongly suggested in the correspondence, writes the "News-Chronicle." Mahatma Gandhi is on the weakest ground in this protest. It is not against the British Government that he is campaigning but against the known wishes and essential safeguards of the depressed classes.—Reuter.

DELHI'S LEAD TO COUNTRY

Hindu Temple To Be Thrown Open To "Untouchables"

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee in connection with the convening of an All-India Conference regarding Mahatma Gandhi's fast, was held this afternoon inside Dayashankar Temple in Chandni Chowk.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Depressed Classes and Caste Hindus. It decided to throw open the temple to "Depressed" classes. The formal opening ceremony for this purpose will be performed by Pandit Malaviya on 16th September.

The meeting also decided to convene a conference of the "Depressed" classes inside the temple to-morrow and a public meeting in Queen's Gardens the day after, which representatives of both caste Hindus and depressed classes have been invited to attend.—A. P.

Mr. Rajagopalachari For Delhi

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Tamilnadu Congress leader, arrived in Madras this morning. His intention appears to be to proceed to Delhi to-morrow to attend the Conference convened by Pandit Malaviya. It is likely that he may halt in Poona for a day.—A. P.

IGNORE AMBEDKAR

Deorukhkar's Call To Depressed Classes

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, Nationalist leader of the Depressed Classes, in a statement to the press, said that he and his followers were deeply stirred by the news of Mahatma Gandhi's decision. Many men and women of the depressed classes in Bombay actually shed tears when they heard the news of Mahatma's intention to offer himself as a sacrifice for their good.

"We must make every endeavour to save Mahatma Gandhi at any cost. Otherwise, posterity will throw the odium on us equally with the Government with which we will be made to share the responsibility for the death of the greatest champion of our cause in India. He has shown once again the depth of his love for the depressed classes, and we must prove ourselves worthy of it. We should stand by him whether we succeed or fail in the achievement of our immediate political objective.

AMBEDKAR'S ROLE.

"As for Dr. Ambedkar, I think the best that we can do is to ignore him and his views altogether. He expressed his dissatisfaction with the communal Award, and one would have thought, indeed a section of the depressed classes expected, that he would seize the opportunity offered by Mahatma Gandhi's decision to come into line with nationalist opinion. Apparently, he is still in the hands of political opportunists. I am sure if a referendum were taken Dr. Ambedkar will be found to be without any support worthy of consideration, and Mahatma Gandhi will secure the support of the overwhelming majority.—A. P.

GOURGULOFF GUILLOTINED

Russian Who Assassinated President Doumer

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Paris.—Gorguloff, the assassin of President Doumer, was guillotined at 5.52 a.m. to-day—Reuter.

RUM AND CIGARETTE BEFORE DEATH

PARIS, Sept. 13.

Gorguloff, the sallowfaced stocky Russian who assassinated President Doumer, is to die at dawn to-morrow. The President of the Republic has concurred with the findings of the clemancy Commission and has refused a reprive.

Gorguloff will not be informed of the decision until about half an hour before the time fixed for the execution, when, in accordance with the usual custom he will be awakened by the public prosecutor, his counsel and priest "Gorguloff, be brave. Your appeal has failed."

With these words the public prosecutor will inform the condemned man that the hour of his death has come. Gorguloff will then have his neck shaved and the collor of his shirt removed. He will be offered the usual glass of rum and cigarette and will be allowed the priest's administrations before he goes on his journey to the guillotine.—Reuter.

"WETS" DEFEAT "DRYS"

Governorship Election Surprise

HOOVER'S MESSAGE TO DISAPPOINTED REPUBLICANS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Portland (Maine).—Democratic "wets" have defeated the Republican "drys" for the first time for 18 years in the election for the Governorship of the "Barometer" State. Returns from the few constituencies which are still awaited are regarded as too negligible to affect the issue.

Mr. Brunn, Democratic candidate, has come out on top for Governorship by a small but safe majority, whilst two out of the three Congressional districts have declared for Democrats.

President Hoover has sent a message to the disappointed Republicans insisting that the result "imposes" the need for renewed and stronger efforts.

FERRY BOAT DISASTER

Death-roll Mounts To 64.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

New York.—Eighteen bodies have floated to the surface at the mouth of East River near the scene of the ferry boat disaster on 9th September. The number known to be dead is now 64. It is not certain that all bodies have been recovered.—Reuter.

FACTION FIGHT IN BHISTI MOHOLLA

Locality Thrown Into Panic All Of A Sudden

THREE PERSONS ARRESTED AND SEVERAL INJURED

A faction fight between two groups of Muslims in which the parties made free use of stones soda-water bottles and lathis occurred on Wednesday evening in Bhisti Mohalla at the junction of 1st Chinch Bunder Road and Jakeria Masjid Street.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

The cause of the affray which created a panic in the locality and made shop-keeper put down shutters at a very early hour still remains a mystery.

One man received severe injuries in the fight while several others are believed to have received minor injuries.

THREE PERSONS ARRESTED.

The Dongri police have so far arrested three persons in this connection, who are alleged to have taken prominent part in the affray.

A SUDDEN SCUFFLE.

It appears that at about 7 p.m. on Wednesday one Bachu Kasam, a Khoja, was noticed by a police constable going with some people in the direction of Bhisti Mohalla. While this party was proceeding along the road another party suspected to be belonging to a rival group came from the opposite direction and the moment the rival groups noticed each other they began to pelt stones and soda-water bottles at each other. Coming nearer the parties made use of lathis. A serious clash followed and the locality was thrown into a panic and the shops in the area were closed.

POLICE ON THE SCENE.

Information reached the Dongri police and Inspector Shirazi with Sub-Inspector Sheikh Mohiddin, Sergeant Newlands and a posse of police hurried to the spot. At the sight of the police the rioters dispersed in all directions. The police arrested a Bhisti (water-carrier) named Ahmed Hasan who was seen running with a thick stick in his hand. Another man named Dawood Magan who is alleged to have thrown soda-water bottles and excited the crowd not to budge even when the police appeared on the scene was also arrested.

Subsequently the police arrested a third man Abdul Rehman Abdul Gani who had received serious injury to his left leg. He was treated at the J. J. Hospital and then taken to the Dongri lock-up.

The police found the spot where the fight occurred littered with stones and pieces of broken soda-water bottles.

While the fight was in progress somebody gave an alarm to the Fire Brigade and Fire Engines from Bhuleshwar, Babulla Tank and Byculla appeared on the scene.

POLICE PATROL POSTED.

A posse of 10 constables under Sergeant Newlands was posted at the place as a guard for the night. As a result of the prompt measures adopted by the police calm was restored in the locality and the shops which had closed reopened.

DURGADEVI AND SAMPURAN SINGH ARRESTED IN LAHORE

WANTED IN TWO CONSPIRACY CASES

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

Durgadevi (Mrs. Bhagwaticharan), alleged absconder in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and Sampuransingh, alleged absconder in the Delhi Conspiracy Case were arrested this afternoon at the residence of late Bhagwaticharan in Gwalmandi by the Punjab C.I.D.

They were immediately taken in a jail lorry to the Lahore Fort.—A. P.

Viceroy To Receive Oriya Deputation

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The Viceroy will receive the Oriya deputation on the morning of the 17th at the Viceregal Lodge —A. P.

CENSURE MOTION ON GOVT. WITHDRAWN

Home Member's Assurance To Mr. Chowdhry

FACILITIES FOR DETENU TO PERFORM SHRADH NEAR JAIL ?

Mr. Lahiri Chawdhari's adjournment motion over the refusal of the Government to release detenu Satyabhushan Gupta to perform the "shradh" ceremony of his mother was withdrawn by the mover after Mr. Haig, Home Member, had promised to consult the Punjab Government in order to provide facilities for the detenu to perform the ceremony in the jail itself and that Government would bear all the expenses in this connection.

"TERRORISTS STILL ACTIVE"

(From Our Special Correspondent.) SIMLA, Sept. 14.

As foreshadowed by the Viceroy, a Bill to supplement the Criminal Law of the and was introduced by the Home Member to-day in the Assembly without speech and the non-official ranks are so divided and weak that its passage is regarded as a definite certainty. That terrorists are still active in Bengal is the opinion of the Home Member. On this ground he justified the refusal of the Government for transfer temporarily of Satya Bhushan Gupta from Mianwali jail to Bengal to perform his mother's "shradh".

Mr. Lahiri Chaudhri, who opened the onslaught against the Government for such refusal indignantly queried, "Haven't you got enough police not to talk of army to take Gupta to Calcutta from Mianwali (Punjab)?

The Home Member took his stand on the Bengal Government's view that Gupta is a particularly dangerous person but he assuaged the ruffled feelings of Mr. Chaudhri by promising to ascertain from the Punjab Government and to afford facilities at Government's cost to Gupta to perform "shradh" at the riverside near the jail in Mianwali itself.

So satisfied was Mr. Chaudhri that he at once withrew his censure motion which occupied only twenty minutes of the House.

NATIONALISTS AND R.T.C. ISSUES.

The Nationalists in the Assembly are pressing upon Dr. Gour to convene a party meeting to discuss the terms of the resolution already agreed to among the respective party leaders for the discussion of the constitutional issue in the current session. It is evident that the rank and file of the Nationalists do not approve of the formula drafted by party leaders. In particular they object to the clause that Assembly should be represented at the Third Round Table Conference. They also apprehend that any definite expression of opinion in the resolution favouring withdrawal of Civil Disobedience and repressive measures might give handle to reactionary members in the Assembly to fulminate against it, but Nationalists approve, in substance, the clause that in the event of the All-India Federation failing, no constitution would be acceptable which provides merely Provincial Autonomy without appropriate responsibility at the Centre.

RAMASWAMY DEFENDS HOARE

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to consider official business which included a motion for the introduction of the Ordinance Bill.

Mr. Nihalsingh, a new member was sworn in.

Question hour started with another volley of supplementary questions and thereafter Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer had to answer for a quarter of an hour numerous enquiries about the forthcoming Conference in London.

Replying to Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, he said that it would be entirely foreign to the principles and methods of R.T.C. discussions that specific proposals of His Majesty's Government should be laid before the Conference.

Mr. B. Das: Has not the Secretary of State eaten the humble pie and the Viceroy's speech has saved him from that disgrace?

"NOT EATEN HUMBLE PIE."

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer: The Secretary of State's statement indicated that there would be a Conference. It would neither be fair nor accurate to say that he ate either a humble or any other variety of pie.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Has not Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru made a condition that Central and Provincial responsibility should be simultaneous?

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer: I do not find any conditions laid down by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. He will no doubt put his point of view before the Conference with his accustomed ability.

Mr. Sarma: Is it a fact that Mr. Zafarulla and Sir Ramaswami Iyer are going to the Round Table Conference?

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer: There is no warrant for the suggestion as the selection of personnel has not yet begun or completed. It is in the highest degree unlikely that I, for personal reasons, will attend the Conference.

PERSONNEL OF CONFERENCE.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Will the Government select for the Conference men with broad views and constitutional knowledge and not half-educated men and those who have to pay debts of honour to creditors?

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer: I deprecate strongly the implications and insinuations of the question. (Applause). Any views expressed by any member of the House would no doubt receive the consideration they deserve. (Applause).

PRESIDENT'S WARNING.

The President warned the members not to indulge in serious reflections.

Mr. Sarma asked that the proceedings be expunged.

The President said that he had not the power. This could be done only by a motion of the House.

Mr. Patil: Has Government seen the Bombay Liberal Federation resolutions?

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer: Yes.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Was the procedure announced wholly to please the Liberals?

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer: That impression is wholly incorrect.

BILL TO SUPPLEMENT CRIMINAL LAW

Mr. Haig introduced a Bill to supplement the Criminal Law which was foreshadowed by the Viceroy.

The Home Member pointed out that though the Ordinances had enabled the Local Governments and their officers to control the civil disobedience movement, its organisers had not yet abandoned the attempt to paralyse Government and coerce law-abiding citizens. Experience of the last two years showed that in the absence of certain of the powers at present existing, it was no difficult matter to start civil disobedience. Conditions prevailing at present as a result of measures taken by the Government of India and the local Governments were such as to render it unnecessary to assume for the whole of British India all the powers conferred by the Special Powers Ordinance now in force. Chapter Two (Emergency Powers) Chapter Four (Special Courts) and Chapter five (relating to illegal refusal of payment of certain liabilities) would be required only in certain Provinces. The present Bill reproduced in the form of amendments to the Acts already on the Statute book certain pro-

(Continued on Page 7.)

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Gondal Railway

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2. Forms of tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of rupees five per copy.

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T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.

Gondal,
Dated, 8th September, 1932.
5495

Legal Notices.

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 840 of 1932.

Messrs. JERUP JETHAJI & CO., a Firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and Money Lenders, at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) GORDHANDAS KESHAVJI DOSSA and (2) Bai GOMTIBAI, wife of the said Gordhandas Keshavji Dossa, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, formerly residing at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, at present residence not known. ..... Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above Suit against you for recovery of Rs. 3,600/- together with interest, costs of the Suit and for a Declaration that the Articles of Furniture mentioned in the Mortgage Deed, dated 25th May 1929, have been validly charged to the Plaintiffs for the sale of the said Articles of Furniture in default of the payment of the aforesaid amount or recovery of costs charges and expenses, which the Plaintiffs have or may incur in Suit No. 97 of 1930 together with costs which they may be ordered to pay, for injunction for Receiver and for further and other reliefs.

TAKE NOTICE ALSO that you are summoned to appear in this Honourable Court on the 28th day of September, 1932, in person or by Advocate as this is the day fixed for hearing of this Suit. That in default of your appearance on the day abovementioned the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
5511

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MUNJI NATHOOBHOY AND CO. have contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned lease-hold property. All persons having any right title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of Mortgage, charge, gift, sale use, possession, inheritance, easement or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office situate at 11, Tamrind Lane Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

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Dated this 13th day of September, 1932.

P. M. WAGLE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
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Delhi, 8th November, 1931.

The Lady Canvasser of the Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee came to my house to demonstrate the use of a novel and good kind of coal. I have never seen before so cheap and smokeless a coke. It is a mistake that I used Charcoal as a domestic fuel so long. I think that use of this Coke will effect a saving. If you are using Charcoal you should give this coke a trial.

(Sd.) Mrs. ASAF ALI,
Wife of Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law.

The Lady Canvasser of Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee came to me and demonstrated the use of Soft Coke. It is very good and smokeless. She also showed me different kinds of ovens and how to use them. I too myself lighted the Soft Coke. It is far better than Charcoal.

It is admirably suited for the ladies, because it gives no trouble to the eyes on account of smoke or does not cause headache. I am using it.

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Wife of Dr. M. A. Ansari.

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Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 9-32 Sept./December.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/4 January/February.
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NEW YORK:—
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Banks Selling T T 380.
Banks Buying T T 378.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 666.
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Around And About The Theatre Land

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

THE "WORRIED" CITIZEN TURNS MENTOR AND LECTURES

Another champion entirely unprejudiced against "clean living" has been worried, and has been, as he, says, worried-like a good many of us for many years." Evidently he has now reached the limit. He, therefore, protests in print. He protests against pictures "in the large Indian cities" the main effect of which, according to him is to hold European and American civilization in the greatest contempt." He is glad and he "heartily" agrees with the Rotarian who said, not long ago, that it cannot be good for this or any other country to have displayed constantly before it the contemporary lives of the neurotic and the unbalanced, the prejudice against clean living."

* * * *

If the "worried" citizen from Poona does "heartily" agree with the Rotarian who supplies him the text for his lecture on morals, he agrees with him for wrong and entirely different reasons. For, whereas the Rotarian would dislike the pictures which display "the contemporary lives of the neurotic and the unbalanced, the prejudice against clean living "good neither for this nor for any other civilised country, the "worried" citizen from Poona is "worried" about them for "many years" because of their "main effect" in countries outside Europe and America.

* * * *

Consequently, he proposes that censorship in India, which no one likes of course, and which, he thinks, is "discharged" at the present moment "by some poorly, and very imperfectly educated police official, and a wooden committee whose main knowledge of culture is derived from a police manual, and some obsolete sections of the Indian Penal Code" "must not pass for exhibition these intolerable pictures.

* * * *

It has supplemented the Rotarian's description of the pictures with his own description of the intolerable pictures. Week by week he sees, he says, "films in Bombay and here in Poona" which astounds him with their "revolting indecency and the appa'ling vulgarity." One would have thought that the production of films of "revolting indecency" and "appalling vulgarity should consequently be stopped. For, like the Roterian one would see that they "cannot be good for this or any other country."

* * * *

The "worried" citizen from Poona does not, evidently, think so. For, "the revolting indecency", and the "appalling vulgarity" of the films which might be, according to him "all very well for a London audience or a middle Western Theatre, is no good for India." He would not, it would appear from this statement, object against the production or exhibition of films depicting "revolting indecency" or "appaling vulgarity" for a London audience or a middle Western theatre". He would very kindly draw the "sanitary cordon" only and solely round India.

* * * *

It would be extremely difficult to gauge "the main knowledge of children". I am using the phrase of the estimable gentleman from Poona, of this benefector. But it is not easy to see the difference in his culture and the culture of the "imperfectly educated police official" and "the wooden headed committee" he attacks with such pathetic vigour. When will worried citizens like the one Poona, recognise that the "prestige" and civilisation of the West do not depend on the rationing of films for export of "revolting indecency" and "appalling vulgarity" but on the total ban against their production or exhibition anywhere, in any country, as the Rotarian recognises that pretends to be civilised?

* * * *

I am not sure Poona is a particularly deproved city. I have reasons to believe that there are Indians in the city, intelligent and self-respecting, who would never turn to "white people" who would call Indians as "niggers" for anything except the self-respecting retort they would deserve. But the "worried" citizen from Poona has, he says, met the specimen "only the other evening at a cinema". And, he assures his readers that he was an "Indian gentlemen"!

* * * *

Could not the worried citizen from Poona think for the support of his exalted thesis better people? Could he not think of better reasons for Western "prestige" and civilization than those he has chosen to offer? If he says, as he has, that the intolerable films "might be all very well for a London audience, "does the belief enhance the prestige or the civilization?

Problems Of The Cinema

"Public The Best Censors"

A resolution urging the necessity of an inquiry into the arrangements by which films are licensed and asking the Home Secretary to receive a deputation on the subject was carried unanimously at a conference convened at Birmingham University recently by the Birmingham Cinema Inquiry Committee, writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian".

Lord Mayors, mayors, magistrates; medical and educational authorities, teachers and social workers to the number of nearly 400 were present, and almost every town of more than 60,000 inhabitants in England and Wales was represented.

Sir Charles Grant Robertson, Principal of Birmingham University and president of the Birmingham Cinema Inquiry Committee, presided, and the Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Barnes) was present at the morning session.

In a preliminary address Sir Charles recalled the circumstances under which the Birmingham committee was formed, and remarked that its report was corroborated by recent ponouncements of the British Board of Film Censors in terms stronger than any they themselves would have dared to use. He directed the attentin of the conference to two points in connection with "Film censorship, its failures and possibilities," which was the subject of discussion for the morning session.

The Chief Constable of Cardiff (Mr. Wilson), opening the discussion, said that use of the word "failures" on the agenda seemed to imply that the British Board of Film Censors had been judged "guilty" before they had had a chance to appear in the dock. Where national censorship was concerned the word did not apply, but he was ready to agree that if local censorship only were implied there was ample evidence for the verdict that it had been a ghastly failure.

Censorship was not a duty that should be imposed on the police, but a strong national censorship, instead of the present local system was a matter of urgency both for the public and for those whose job it was to try to entertain them. In the long run the public were the best censors. The majority of film-goers did not want to see films of doubtful morality or bad taste. It was important, he added, that posters should be subject to censorship at the same time as films.

Mr. Hankin, a member of the Commission on Educational and Cultural Films, blamed the apathy of English public opinion in the past for the fact that "we get the films we deserve." The cinema had got into the hands of financial iterests, who could not be blamed for organising solely for the purpose of getting dividends. Censorship was a negative force. What was needed was the training of public opinion, suci as had already been attempted in many other countries. A demand for good films would create the supply.

BOX-OFFICE ASPECT.

Mr. Sydney Lewis of the Birmingham Cinema Exhibitors' Association, said that exhibitors would rather show films of a good type, but, unfortunately, these did not give the box-office return that they had the right to ask for. Their business was not to educate or to supply moral uplift. When "Skippy," a splendid children's film showing a little boy's sacrifice for his poorer pal was shown the children did not come, but if a cowboy film came on with men shouting "Stick 'em up!" children thronged the cinema.

"You are starting at the wrong end by trying to censor things that already exist," said Mr. Lewis. "Nothing can be done except by education. We shall continue to show the type of film, the public comes to the box-office for." He assored the conference, however of the sympathy of the exhibitors in their desire for a better type of film.

COMPREHENSIVE INQUIRY.

At the afternoon session Sir Charles Grant Robertson moved a resolution "That this conference while welcoming the appointment of the Consultative Committee and the recent pronouncements of the Board of Film Censors submits that a comprehensive inquiry into the arrange- had been refused a showing because it had no sex appeal. The producers of a film of "Jekyll and Hyde," in its literary form a masterpiece of reticence, had instructed the leading star to "get as much sex kick into it as she could."

"I often have serious misgivings as to what is going into the subconscious minds of this fine youth of ours," said Sir Charles. "This is a splendid generation of young people growing up, and they are going to do better things than ever my generation did. When they ask, 'Is the film a true picture of life?' I am forced to reply 'No, get it out of your minds.'"

Mr. J. A. Lovat Fraser, M.P., seconding the resolution, said that long experience of welfare work had convinced him that a large amount of juvenile delinquency was due to the cinema. He was assured of the necessity of an inquiry, although he did not approve of the phrase "while we'moment," he went on. "Are we making the most of it, or are we letting it make the most of us?"

An inquiry such as they were advocating was in no way derogatory to the Board of Film Censors or the trade. The Government alone had the money to carry it out asd the authority to put it above suspicion of partiality.

CHILDREN'S VIEW OF FILMS

The film, like the drama, was a criticism of life, but of what sort of life? Did we really want the kind of thing reflected in these answers of children to a questionnaire: "Women with no clothes on are love stories, and I have learned from the films how to love and murder people at the same time"? "The Cornet," a very fine film of mountaineering, ments by which films are licensed for public exhibition is urgently called for, and asks the Home Secretary to receive a deputation this subject."

Applied science, said Sir Charles, had revolutionised the mechanism of life in the last 30 years, but while its other gifts —the motor-car, wireless, and flying—were subject to the strictest Government control, the film, which was perhaps the greatest of all, had been allowed to go on in the traditional British way, without much planning. "The film is more democratic, more universally enjoyed than anything we can think of at this coming the appointment of the Consultative Committee and the recent pronouncements of the Board of Censors."

On the motion of the Rev. Benson Perkins this phrase was struck out.

The amended resolution was carried unanimously, and the chairman was instructed to take steps for the formation of a committee from which a deputation might proceed to the Home Secretary.—"Observer".

George Arliss On Acting

George Arliss has, we are told in a thoughtful interview by S. Jackson in the "Film Weekly", a horror of seeming didactic on a subject upon which filmgoers consider him an authority.

"I know," he continued, "that such technique is very often scouted by those who contend that the principal concern of the actor or actress should be to conduct themselves in a 'perfectly natural' manner before the cameras.

"But if it were only necessary to be natural, everybody would be able to act. If you wanted somebody to play the part of a shop assistant in a film you would only have to take any average assistant out of a shop and tell him to do just the same things in the way he did them every day. And the result would be that people who saw the film would say, "Hasn't this fellow ever seen a shop assistant"

"My own opinion is that film players can get the best experience by first acting before an audience. When I am casting a film in Hollywood there are players who tell me they have played in this picture and in that picture, and I say 'Yes, but what have you played on the stage?' When young men and young girls come to me and tell me they want to act for the screen my advice to them is always the same: Join a stock company and the cheaper the company the better.' Because in a 'cheap company' they are likely to be entrusted with greater responsibility than in the high-class organisations.

"For I believe that acting is a business that has to be learned by experience, and players cannot hope to be proficient before they have mastered its technique. I have heard it said that 'acting' is out of date, but I think that is the argument of the actor who is too lazy or too 'temperamental' to learn his job."

I asked Mr Arliss whether he thought an actor should feel the part he is playing.

FEELING EMOTIONS.

"That, it seems, must depend upon the temperament of the actor," he replied. "Coquelin contended that the man who felt the emotions that he portrayed was necessarily a bad actor. Personally, I do not agree with this. If an actor is to move his audience he should himself be moved, but never so deeply as to lose control of his art."

"Is it possible to be moved while performing before the camera?"

"In my opinion it requires greater art and a more vivid imagination to express emotion in the absence of an audience. A responsive audience stimulates the actor, and it is because of the lack of this inspiration that I believe we shall never see our actors' greatest moments on the screen.

"The camera has no imagination; it sees every detail with a literal and unerring eye. You cannot fool the camera. Thus the film actor has no gauge to go by in deciding whether he is 'getting over' in a scene.

"I have suggested having an audience present during the making of a film and the reasons against the experiment were mostly economic. I discussed it very thoroughly with the Warner Brothers, who were really in favour of it. But there were many difficulties, and it would entail a good deal of extra expense, and pictures are expensive enough to make, heaven knows. I am not sure but that it might not pay in the end because it would give the players the experience of the effect of a scene before an audience."

Did he think that "moderns" might learn a good deal from the "old school" of actors?

NO "OLD SCHOOL."

"I do not think there ever was an 'old school' among the best actors. Do you? There may have been an 'old school' of playwrights. But if we could hear Garrick to-day I doubt very much whether we should find him an 'old school' actor."

"Do you think that a director should hold sway over the players, or should they be allowed a free hand in the interpretation of their parts?"

"That, again, depends upon what actors and what director you have to deal with. I believe that if the players have anything to give to their parts they should be allowed a free interpretation.

"My own method is to call the players together and talk to them about the parts they are to play—giving them an outline of the traits of each character. Then for three or four days' rehearsal I leave them alone. If at the end of that time they fail to show any originality or inventive capacity they, of course, have to be told exactly what to do. I rehearse right through a picture before a shot is taken. I wish this method were more general, but, as far as I know, I am the only one in Hollywood who does this."

"Are you conscious of the camera in the making of a picture?" I asked.

"I can hardly say I am conscious of the camera, but know when the 'curtain's up,' so to speak. Then I conjure up an audience in my imagination and play to them And that"—George Arliss added, with a laugh—"is, I suppose, why I am not a good actor, for if I were I should not need an audience!"

But the audience causes you to lose yourself in oyur part." I said.

THAT "BIG SCENE"

"Well, you know the actor never really loses himself" he replied "However impassioned he may be in a scene he is always conscious of the limitations of the space in which he is acting. If he were not he might wander off the stage or the set and carry on his acting out in the street. Those 'big scenes' in which he almost tears down the scenery are just the culminating point to which the actor who knows the tricks of technique has been working his way all the time. The audience reveals in that 'big scene,' and describes the actor as having 'lost himself' in it. But the actor himself knows that the real strength of his performance is in the preliminaries—in the quiet and subtle scenes which lead upto the big climax. Had he not known such technique his 'big scene'—the simplest factor of all to him—would have misfired.

"Acting is an art—not merely an inspiration. I think it will be found that the best actor is the man who has learnt how not to be natural, while appearing to be so. Don't you think so?"

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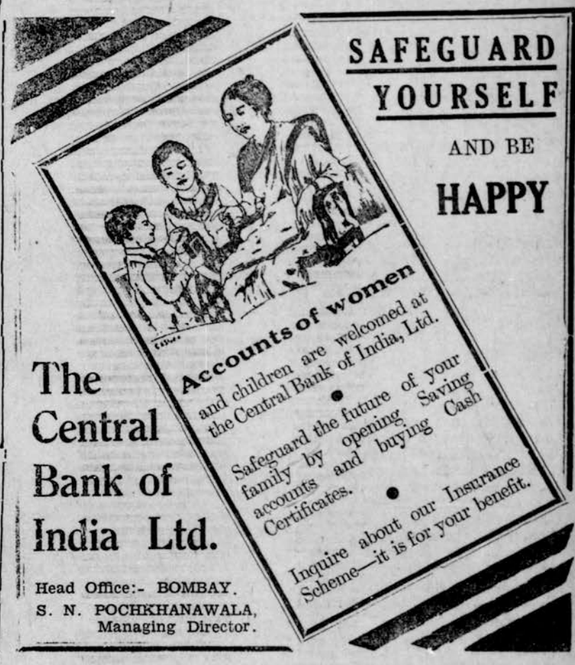
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WORLD PEACE
America Holds Key

The "Excelsior publishes a special article by Signor Mussolini on the results of the Lausanne Conference and the prospects of the coming World Economic Conference writes the Paris correspondent of the "Times" in mail week.

Of all the conferences held since the War, in Signor Mussolini's opinion, the Lausanne Conference was undoubtedly that which secured the most practical results, though even at Lausanne courage was lacking to go to the heart of the question under discussion, at least in so far as European problems were concerned. As regards the coming World Conference Signor Mussolini makes "the widest reserves" in spite of the promise of the United States to take part in it. The united efforts of Europe and the United States if made with absolute good faith should put the sick world on the road to convalescence, but there will be no success unless the United States co-operates whole heartedly and with great goodwill.

To this end it is vital that the morbid suspicion of a European front directed against the United States shoould be dispelled. The European nations have freely recognized the power of the United States to give them advice and to play a direct part in their negotiations. It is for the United States to realize that the survival or ruin of Western civilization as we know it is for Americans a great responsibility and a vital interest.

DEBTS & LOSSES

Lausanne at least, Signor Mussolini writes, removed the word "Reparations" from the international vocabulary. It took 10 years of labour to bring the Governments of Europe to a decision which no doubt would never have been taken but for the pressure of events. He himself proposed the policy of the "clean slate" in London in 1922. The years that followed showed to what a degree international instability was due to Reparations. The stifling of trade nulliqed the efforts which had been made to recognize industrial production. In these years it was seen at least that a nation which comes to the brink of the abyss drags others with it.

Lausanne was the first step towards the essential stabilization of trade in goods and monetary exchanges. Italy showed the way by being the first to help the Danubian States in their desperate plight in spite of the immediate financial sacrifices which such aid imposed upon the Italian people.

But, Signor Mussolini points out, to insist on the exact payment of old debts at the cost of one's own trade is absurd. Owing to this habit nearly every nation has seen its trade diminish by 50 per cent. sometimes even more, during the present crisis. The money lost in this way would have paid the War debts and Reparations 20 or 30 times over. The argument that a people which forgives its debtors has to pay their debts itself is fallacious. It is better to have high taxation with good trade than to have low taxation with no trade at all.

ITALY NOT FOR ISOLATION

The coming World Conference, Signor Musspolini concludes, will be faced with the heavy task of completing the work of Lausanne. There is now a plan for European agreement on the problems of the last 10 years. The way is open for wider intellectual cooperation. The Italian Government has never been in favour of a policy of isolation for Italy; on the contrary, it believes that only the encouragement and stimulation of international exchanges will restore prosperity.

For some time not a week has passed without bringing some new obstacle to international trade. Every possible means—prohibitive tariffs, transfer control, quota systems—have been invented with the idea of confining trade within national boundaries, and the only result has been stagnation. These measures must give way to the free exchange of goods if there is to be economic reconstruction, and it will be the task of the Conference to solve this problem as well as that of the gold standard. Its first care must be the revival of trade, and this can be secured only by the cooperation of Europe and the United States, which alone can cure the world of its present ills.

Bitter experience has shown that the most urgent need of the world to-day is the renaissance of international forces working together to reach a common goal, and the removal of the atmosphere of apprehension and distrust which has hitherto dislocated economic life.

Finally, it must not be forgotten that any prolongation of the present crisis will inevitably arouse in an ever-growing circle of peoples, doubt and distrust of the desirability and efficacy of the political and economic principles which still form the basis of Western civilization.

PARADISE OF GAMBLERS!
Watch For Policemen In London's "Worst Street"

A special representative of the "Daily Express" writes.—

Can you play at "pieman"? I went to the "worst street in London" to discover the "piemen" in their native haunt.

I saw them all right, hundreds of them. And they saw me.

Somehow, I fancied the "pieman" folk were not at first over elated at my visit.

You see, on Sunday afternoon two equally innocent men rounded the street corner just when the "pieman" festival was at its height.

Simultaneously a number of men, not so innocent looking dressed in blue, rounded the other corner.

There was a wild dash of "piemen" and their followers. They scurried into open doorways, and went to earth like startled rabbits; the street belched forth hundreds of inhabitants, women with saucepans, hearty baridans with knives. Everybody yelled. There was ten minutes of hell and saucepans.

The "bag" of "piemen" this time was three, all duly lined.

And Porlock-street, N. Kensington, just off Ladbroke-grove, had gained its gambling honours?

"The worst street in London, said the inspector.

TRE INTRUDER.

Women by the score in every stage of deshabille, sitting on doorsteps, lolling against area railings wiping their hands on rough sacking aprons, glared at me as I walked down the hundred yards of Porlock-street. They said things at me, guffawed about me, speculated with local humour on my visit.

Coung men in dozens hung round doorways, leered at dozens of young women, and eyed me with intensest suspicion. Nobody, however, threw a saucepan or whipped out a razor.

And presently some of the older men talked.

"How do you play 'pieman'?" I asked.

"Pieman," said one. "Don't know nothin' about 'Ere. Bill, a cove wants to know about 'pieman'. Wot is it?"

Bill looked as blank as if he had been asked about the binomial theorem or himetallism.

"Pieman?" he said. "Wot's pieman?"

But pride in the distinction that Porlock-street and Treverton-street, which adjoins, constitute the very Epsom or Ascot of the "preman" sport loosed tongues presently. Even the army of children with halfpennies making for a corner tuck shop knew all about it.

LIKE "PITCH AND TOSS."

"Pieman" is an elaborated form of "pitch and toss." A group of gamblers watches a "flicker," who has three pennies. The "pieman" acts as a kind of bookmaker. He stands aside, and all who like can bet with him on the fall of the pennies when the "flicker" has tossed them. You go "nap heads" or "nap woman," or what you will. The three pennies make endless combinations.

Sunday afternoons is the big "pieman" time.

"There must have been three thousand in the street when the cops were busy," I was told.

One "pieman" who had just lost "eight bob" had adjourned for a soft drink, and while drinking it saw two plain-clothes men heaving past the door.

"'Tecs!" he said, and got astern with a host of others to watch the fun.

"On Saturday night," said one man to me, "the whistles went. They're always going. Eleven cops came from nowhere. They marched off with a couple.

"One afternoon a baker's van came leisurely round the corner. It was full of men in blue. They grabbed all the 'pieman' players they could and rammed them in the van.

"Once the 'piemen' gang ran a stream of petrol round the police box up there by the corner." They were found out before they could set light to it. "Come down sir, some Sunday afternoon and when the street's quiet again. You'll see a sight. And 'ave a 'and in the game, if you promise not to squeak."

DULEEP'S MESSAGE OF CHEER TO TEAM
Sick Bed Hopes Of Championship

STAINES (By Mail.)

It is unlikely that Mr. K. S. Duleepsinhji (writes the "Daily Express" special correspondent), will be well enough to captain the Sussex cricket team in their great match against Yorkshire.

"Duleep" is lying on a bed of sickness at Jamnagar House, the riverside home at Staines of his famous cricketing uncle, "Ranji".

His ordeal has been all the harder to bear because his team is engaged in a great championship race with Yorkshire.

Sussex have a fighting chance of bringing the championship honours south—a thing that has not happened for many years.

And "Duleep" has been unable to play in the last two matches.

But he has done his best to cheer his team.

Every morning, during the last two matches, Sussex have received a word of encouragement from the sick bed of their young captain.

A special messenger has carried his daily message to the cricket field and it has been delivered to every member of the team.

These notes have been a tonic to the players, who have responded with heartening messages to "Duleep."

His own hope of being well enough to play against Yorkshire has buoyed him up.

Mr. Duleepsinhji's only visitors during his illness have been Mr. P. F Warner, joint manager of the Test team, and Mr. W Findlay, the secretary of the M.C.C.

Lesser Exports From Britain

London, September 13.

The Board of Trade returns for August show that imports were of the value of £53,312,814, increase of £1,391,321 compared with previous month and decrease of £11,968,229 on figures of August last year.

Exports totalled £28,551,786, decrease of £741,902 on previous month's figures and decrease of £565,129 on the corresponding month of 1931.—B.O.W.

Lower Death Rate In Britain

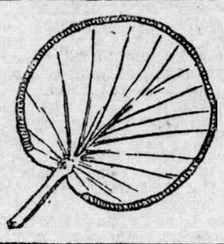
London, September 13.

In his annual report, the General Medical Officer for Health, Sir George Newman, said: "never before have English people enjoyed their present measure of national health. In 1871 to 80, expectation of life at death was 41 years for a boy and 44 years for a girl. To-day, it is 56 for a boy and 60 for a girl. The death rate in the interval has been reduced from 21 per thousand to 12 per thousand and the infant mortality rate from 149 per thousand to 60 per thousand births.

—B.O.W.

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION

Second Series



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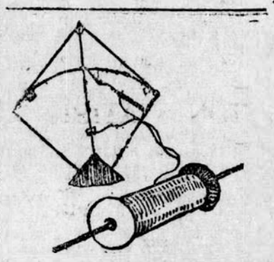

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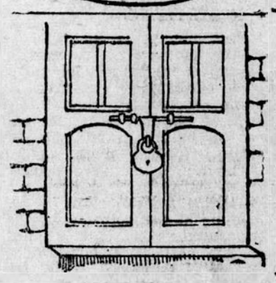

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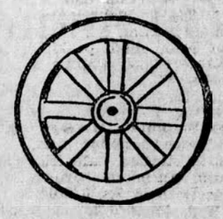

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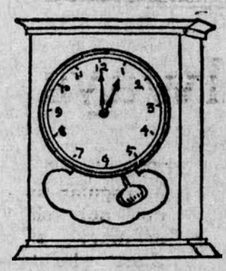

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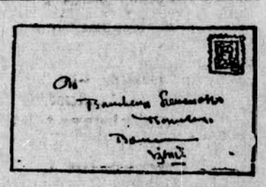

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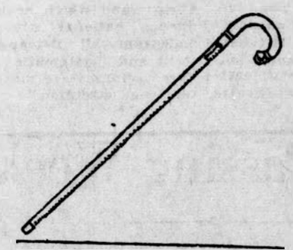

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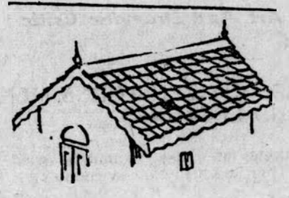

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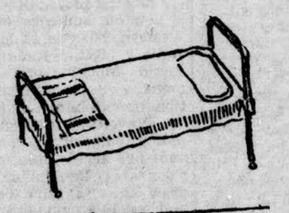

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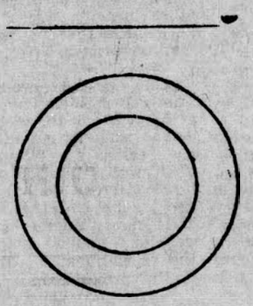

Ba..e

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

First Prize Rs. 1,200

Second Prize Rs. 200

Third Prize Rs. 100

and

Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple and intelligent and interesting competition. Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only. You have merely to find out what each picture represents.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. Sixteen words are given with ONE LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object will be the letter that you find missing in the word.
2. SOLUTION FOR YOUR GUIDANCE: — The First Picture represents a FAN. The first letter of F of FAN when applied to the first word gives WIFE. Similarly the second picture represents a KITE, and K applied to the second word gives LAKE.
3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. *Address your Entries to:—*

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION,

Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may, if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than 17TH SEPTEMBER.
8. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
Hindu—Bhadarva Vad 1, 1988
Muslim—Jamadil Avval 13, 1351
Parsi—Farvardin 9, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 26m.
Sunset—6h. 43m.
High Tide—0-06, 12-20.
Low Tide—5-56, 18-24.
Phases of Moon—Full moon to-morrow (Thursday) 2h. 36m. a.m. Last Quarter 23rd Sept. 6h. 17m. a.m. New moon 30th Sept. 11h. 0m. a.m. First Quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m. a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup—Football: R. A. Colaba vs. Green Howards. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 16.
Rovers Cup Football: K. O. S. B.'s v. Royal Tank Corps, Cooperage 5-40 p.m.
SATURDAY, September 17.
S. S. "Chitral" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

—:o:—
EXCELSIOR—"Shanghai Express" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Husband's Holiday" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Good Night Vienna". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Ben-Hur" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—The "Cuban Love Song" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA—Chester Morris in "Corsair." Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Branded Oath". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Friday at 3 p.m.
THE PALACE—(Byculla) — Fox Super Picture "Bad Girl" with Metrotone News. Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m. Thursday matinee at 4 p.m.
ROXY—New Queen's Road:—"Yellow Ticket". Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi; New York Opening, Liverpool Closing, and Bombay Current Rates; 9-20 p.m. Popular Songs by Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

ARYA SANGITOTTEJAK SAMAJ.—Under the auspices of the above Samaj a concert of Mr. Vankatesh Gurunath will be held to-day, (Thursday), at 9 p.m. in the Samaj Hall. Girgaum (for members only).

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.—The Band of the 1st Bn. The G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A F I will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Band-stand to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). (weather permitting.).

SEND-OFF TO MR. N. D. GODBOLE.—A meeting of the members of the Maharashtra Mitra Mandal, Bombay, established in the year 1932, was held on the 12th instant at 7-30 p.m. to give a "Send-off" to Mr. Narhar Dattatraya Godbole, B.A. of Elphinstone College, who is proceeding to England for I. C. S. and higher studies in Mathematics. Mr. V. R. Dhavale presided on the occasion. Mr. V. R. Dhavale in closing the proceedings offered a few words of advice to Mr. N. D. Godbole and garlanded him on behalf of the Mandal.

Weekly Swadeshi Bazaar

Under the auspices of the Parsi Swadeshi Bazaar Committee, there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya every Saturday and Sunday from 4 to 8.30 p.m. Admission is free.

SECURE
The Sunday Chronicle
EXCLUSIVE PICTURES
OF
Swadeshi Festival
Fancy Costumes Designs
Procession
Spinning Competition
Watch Details On Saturday

"SADHUS'" NUISANCE AT CHOWPATY

—:o:—

Corporators Discuss Question Of Removal

The nuisance of "Sadhus" at the Chowpaty foreshore was the topic of discussion in the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday.

Mr. C. W. A. Arbuthnot asked the Municipal Commissioner the circumstances under which the "Sadhus" were allowed to encamp at Chowpaty foreshore and whether he had received any complaint against them.

The Municipal Commissioner stated that a number of "Sadhus" had come to Bombay and camped near Chowpaty foreshore. He had received several complaints regarding the nuisance caused by them. He tried to enlist the help of the Commissioner of Police, but he (Commissioner of Police) was of opinion that if the "Sadhus", did nnot remove, the police would have to use force, which would create bitterness. He thought that persuasive method would be much better than force.

The Municipal Commissioner then stated that there were about a thousand "Sadhus" and it was not possible to remove them through the Municipal Encroachment Devartment. He was, however, trying to collect money for sending them out of Bombay, and he hoped by Saturday next many of these "Sadhus" either would be sent to Dakore by steamer, or by rail to Ahmedabad.

DR. J. A. COLLACO.

Dr. J. A. Collaco then asked the circumstances under which the Municipal shed at Colaba collapsed and one man died and three persons were injured. The Municipal Commissioner said the shed was being dismantled, and the deceased was asked not to sleep there. Besides, he was suspended from the Municipal work. The shed was considered unfit for human habitation. The other three persons were the deceased's relatives.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A charge of theft in respect of two currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each was framed against Mr. Peter Linett, an European formerly employed in the Municipal Encroachment Department and ex-Secretary of the Chester Club, by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

The complainant in the case is Mr. W. F. Johnson residing in Room No. 104, Mahindra Mansion. The accused it was alleged, stole the currency notes from the vallet of the complainant on August 8, last.

Three prosecution witnesses were examined: (1) Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution. The accused was defended by Mr. Athaide.

SMART WORK BY POLICE.

Smart work done by Deputy Inspector Watkins of the Colaba police led to the arrest.

On August 8, last, it was alleged, Mr. Watkins noticed the accused paying out a note of Rs. 1,000 to the barman in Greens' Restaurant for drinks that he had taken. This aroused the curiosity of the officer who was aware that a complaint of theft in respect of certain notes had been lodged with the police. Mr. Watkins took the number of the note from the barman and learnt that the hotel had not paid the balance out of Rs. 1,000 to the accused. Mr. Watkins instructed the hotel not to pay the balance to the accused pending investigations. The office then communicated with Inspector Lyons of the C.I.D. and learnt that the number of the note did not tally with certain missing notes involved in the Karachi Bank fraud case. For the moment, the investigation closed, and the accused got the balance of money.

On August 10, however, the complainant in this case lodged an information to the police regarding the theft of his notes which culminated in further investigations and the arrest of the accused.

The complainant then gave evidence.

The case stands adjourned to Friday.

PERSIAN CONSUL ILL

We understand that Mirza Hasan Khan Pir Nazar, Consul for Persia has been laid up with influenza for the past few days.

He has been removed to the Jasmine Lodge Nursing Home Wodehouse Road where he is under the treatment of Dr. Colin Thornton and Dr. J. M. Dandiya.

It appears that while the Consul was suffering from influenza some complication in the form of ear trouble medically described as "Otitis Media" set in and he was operated on successfully by the above two doctors.

He is progressing favourably

THE WATCHDOG OF THE SHARE HOLDERS

Kajiji Explains Work Done By Shareholders Association

The second quarterly meeting of the Bombay Shareholders' Association was held on Wednesday evening, Mr. A. M. Kajiji presiding.

The president, in reviewing the activities of the Association in the last three months, referred to the evidence the representatives of the Association had given before the Indian Tariff Board and said:—

"The work in connection with the Tariff Board Enquiry into the Indian Cotton Textile Industry practically overshadowed all our other activities not only during the quarter under review but during the current quarter as well. Besides our representation of the 11th June 1932, and our replies to the Board's questionnaire, we submitted an exhaustive confidential note and a mass of papers in proof of the statements and allegations made by us, and also offered to tender oral evidence 'in camera'. It will interest you to know that at the end of their public examination the witnesses were informed that the Tariff Board did not consider it necessary to examine them 'in camera' on the confidential note as the contents thereof were substantially authenticated by means of documents.

BURDEN OF THEIR SONG.

The whole burden of our efforts, if I may put it in a nutshell, was to support the industry's claim to protection and at the same time to show that by reason of certain inherent defects the managing agency system had lent itself to serious abuses and was taking its toll at every stage of purchase, production and sale.

FLUTTER AMONGST VESTED INTERESTS.

The exposures made created a flutter in the dove-cotes of vested interests, but this was not to be surprised at. As representing the interests of shareholders who had invested crores of rupees in cotton textile mills, we would have failed in our duty if we had allowed this occasion to slip without bringing to the notice of the Tariff Board the highly unsatisfactory conditions from which the management of cotton mills was suffering.

IMPERIAL BANK AFFAIRS.

You will have noticed from the Report that in consequence of fresh attempts on the part of the authorities of the Imperial Bank of India to obtain proxies from shareholders, we were driven to the necessity of appealing to the shareholders by means of public advertisement that they should in their own interest desist from signing such proxies. The appeal had its desired effect as, if my information is correct, certain big shareholders who were approached declined to grant proxies to the authorities of the Bank. I am glad to be able to say that the value of our criticisms in regard to the management of the Bank has been fully recognised, in that Mr. W. O. Wright, the Chairman of the Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the Bank held at Madras on 15th August last, while alluding in his presidential speech to the measures of retrenchment, referred to the work of our Association. I need hardly say that we are highly thankful to Mr. Wright and to the management of the Bank for acknowledging our work.

I will only hope that attempts will be continued as promised to effect further savings in the Bank's expenditure.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

I am sorry to find that our decision to refrain from taking any action at the last Local Meeting of the Bank has been in certain quarters misunderstood. It appears that some people take it for granted that it is the business of this Association to array itself always in a hostile camp against the management of joint stock companies. We could not be more grossly misrepresented than this. Even at the risk of reiteration, I would repeat that the main object of the Association and its workers is to bring about much-needed reforms in the management of our joint stock companies with the co-operation of the management whenever that is possible. As soon as, therefore we found the management of the Imperial Bank responsive to our efforts, we naturally decided not to collect proxies for the Local Meeting held on the 22nd August but to await further developments in regard to economy during the coming twelve months.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

—:o:—

A Year Of Profit.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company Ltd. was held on Wednesday afternoon in the registered office of the Company at Bombay House, Fort, Bombay. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas presided.

The report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet which was accepted at the meeting showed a net profit of Rs. 32,62,201-10-2 for the year closing on 30th June 1932. The profit figure was arrived at after setting aside Rs. 5 lacs as depreciation on the Company's properties and allowing the usual percentage on Dam Amortization Fund.

A sum of Rs. 8,52,450 was appropriated from the profit for paying an ad-interim dividend on Preference shares at 7 per cent and on ordinary shares at Rs. 3 per share, for the half year that ended on 31st December 1931.

Further dividend of 7 per cent on the Preference shares and Rs. 4/3 per share on Ordinary shares for the half year ending 30th June 1932 was also declared.

The report made a feeling reference to the irreparable loss that the Company suffered in the sad death of Sir Dorab Tata had taken the principa part in starting the Hydro-Electric Companies first conceived by his revered father.

The appointment of Mr. A. Geddis and Mr. T. G. Mackenzie as Directors was confirmed and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. J. D. Ghandy the two retiring directors were re-elected directors.

ARRESTS IN DAWA BAZAAR

There was renewed picketing in Dawa Bazar on Wednesday afternoon and the Princess Street Police arrested four Congress volunteers who had posted themselves at chemist shops in the locality. The arrested volunteers were marched to the Princess Street lock up.

NOT A CONGRESS WORKER

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Maneklal Nathalal Vakharia, a Gujarati youth, who was arrested by the C.I.D. on Sunday last on the charge of assisting the activities of the Congress, was ordered to be discharged by Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

Sub-inspector Bhansilal stated that the police had not sufficient evidence to charge the accused.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, Sept. 14.

To-day's Closing	3.48 1/4
Previous Closing	3.48 3/4

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, Sept. 14.

Previous Closing	3.48 1/2
To-day's Opening	3.48 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.48 1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau. 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.
New York, Sept. 14.

Previous Closing Rate	7.33
To-day's Opening Rate	7.51
Difference	+.18
To-day's Closing Rate	7.14
Difference	—.19

BROACH EXPECTATIONS
Broach Expectation
April/May Rs. 215/0/0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.
Liverpool, Sept. 14

Previous Closing Rate	5.72
To-day's Opening Rate	5.91
Difference	+.09
To-day's	5.85
Difference	+.13

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, Sept. 14.

Silver Ready	17 15/16
Higher	5/16
Silver Forward	18
Higher	1/4

India and China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, Sept. 14.

Silver Spot	56	5	0
Bhadarwa	56	5	0
Ashad	56	10	0
Gold	29	0	6
Guinea	13	3	0

POSTAL PEON ACQUITTED

Alleged Misappropriation Of Letters

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mataprasad Changoo Ahir, a Hindu post-office peon aged 19, was put up on the charge of misappropriation of three letters.

The accused was a peon attached to the Thakurdwar Post Office. It was alleged that when clearing the letter boxes, he stole three letters. He was, therefore, charged under section 52 of the Pos. Office Act.

The accused was previously tried at the last sessions when the jury had found him not guilty by 5 to 4. As such a majority of one was ineffective in law, the judge ordered a no trial. Accordingly the accused was tried at this sessions. At first, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty by 5 to 4. At the judge's suggestion, however jurors deliberated again and found him not guilty by 6 to 3. Therefore, Mr. Justice Broomfield acquitted the accused.

ORDINANCE CASE IN HIGH COURT

Sentenced For Observing Hartal

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Patker, at the High Court, admitted the appeal of Shivrudrappa Shivlingappa Shetti, a wealthy merchant of Hukeri, in Belgaum District, who was convicted by the Special Magistrate under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for joining in the 'hartal' observed to show sympathy with a Congress leader, who was arrested.

The accused was tried under the Ordinance, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The sentence was confirmed by the Sessions Judge in appeal. The accused then appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Y.N. Nadkarni, who appeared with Mr. Gumaste for the accused, contended that there was no proof that the 'hartal' was part of the activities of any unlawful association. It was not also alleged that the 'hartal' was observed at the bidding of the Congress Committee or the All-India Congress Committee. The charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful association, under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, could not be sustained.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal and directed the accused to be released on bail.

MR. W. T. HALAI AND COTTON TRADE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of the "Chronicle" of to-day's date, you have published Mr. W. T. Halai's speech delivered at the Indian Cotton Exchange on the 7th instant.

Though the speech is not fully reported it has given some main points and Mr. Halai is to be congratulated for his outspoken views and his labours for the cotton trade by establishing an Indian Cotton Exchange on a firmer basis, doing away with all difficulties and defects in the old Mahajan Association.

His views on the proposed Bombay Cotton Contract Act are worthy to be taken into consideration by cotton merchants and producers more especially by cotton producers whose interest not safeguarded in the said bill.

The present world trouble is between Capitalists and Labour and the said bill is more helpful to Capitalists than to actual producers. Bombay owes its opulence to cotton just as Calcutta does to jute. If this principal trade is thus to be hampered and agriculturist interest to be overlooked there will be a chaos in the trade.

As the bill is to be introduced on the 21st it will be to the interest of all concerned if nominated and elected members of the Council study the situation of the cotton trade from the producers' point of view and then vote as they think in country's cause.

As a matter of fact there was no necessity for such a bill. The old bill was introduced as a war measure. Now war is a word of the past and to continue the same is a great injustice to trade itself.—Yours, etc.,

Y. L. BHANDARKER
Fort, Bombay.
Sept. 13.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SCREEN SPECTACLE!
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
THE CAPITOL
Schools and Suburban Matinee Daily at 3-30 P. M.
TO-NIGHT AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Note Change In Matinee Timing viz. 3-30 P.M
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S SOUND & COLOUR EPIC.
"BEN—HUR"
"BEN—HUR"
WITH THE WORLD'S GREATEST CAST.
150,000
including
RAMON NOVARRO
THE ONLY PLAY IN THE WORLD TO BE BLESSED BY
His Holiness the Pope!
14—THRILLING PARTS—14

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 3.30, 6-30 & 10.
HE FLIRTED WITH DEATH
This 20th century buccaneer risked all for a woman who did not care—a woman who kissed and mocked him and laughed at his lawless conquests!

ROLAND WEST'S
"CORSAIR"
STARRING
CHESTER MORRIS
ALISON LOYD
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

He awakened her first desire. . . . She aroused his first noble impulse. . . .
See RONALD COLMAN
in "The UNHOLY GARDEN"
PRESENTED BY SAMUEL GOLDWYN
PATHE CINEMA
Saturday Next

STOP PRESS

JAPAN AND MANCHUKUO.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Paris.—The international conversations over Germany's demand for equality in armaments were carried a further step today when the Japanese Ambassador Nagaoka conferred at length with M. Herriot.

It is understood that the Ambassador also informed M. Herriot that the Emperor of Japan had approved of the Japanese recognition of Manchukuo.—Reuter.

CHITRAL RELIEF COLUMN SNIPED.

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The Chitral relief column, when in camp at Bandagai on the first march out of Chakdara, was sniped by a Shamjai lashkar from across the Panjkora river.

The casualties were one killed and two wounded. Punitive action is being taken.—A. P.

"I DIE FOR MY IDEA."

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, Sept. 14.

Crying "Russia, my country" Gorgouloff was guillotined outside the Dante Prison. The execution occupied seven seconds from the time of his leaving prison van.

When told that his appeal had failed Gorgouloff said: "I am not afraid. I die for my idea."

After this communion was administered. Gorgouloff drank two glasses of rum.—Reuter.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
M.-G.-M.'S MUSICAL COMEDY DRAMA
THE CUBAN LOVE SONG
Packed with Lilting Music.
Also LAUREL & HARDY
COMEDY "HELPMATES."

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, (14th September) tenders to the amount of £575,000 at 1s. 6-1/32d. were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, (21st September on the same conditions as previously announced.

Ban On Offensive Weapons

Bombay, Wednesday.

The Commissioner of police has issued an order prohibiting any person not in the service or employment of the Crown from carrying swords, spears, knives, bludgeons, guns, lathis, sticks or other offensive weapons in any public place in the City for one month.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1932

NEGOTIATE NOW!

Maha'ma Gandhi's decision to fast has naturally stirred public emotion throughout the country. But as often happens in an all-prevailing crisis, few have concentrated on the precise steps to be immediately taken to avert the tragedy this decision portends. Yesterday we dwelt exclusively on the first need of the hour, the immediate release of Gandhiji. Several responsible leaders have expressed the same view but Government have not released him yet. "He is the one man," says Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru without exaggeration, "who can contribute anything to the solution of the communal problem,—but he must be given a chance before the twelfth hour has reached. His life must be saved. No wise Government can afford to take a risk in the matter." But why does not Dr. Sapru more explicitly demand the immediate release of Gandhiji? Mr. Birla is more insistent and hopes "it is fully realised by Government what grave responsibility they will be taking on themselves if they waste time in preventing a catastrophe."

WHY THIS DELAY?

What is Government's response to all these appeals, made both in the Legislative Assembly and outside? In the statement read out in the Assembly on their behalf Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer made the brief and cryptic remark that: "Opportunities will no doubt arise for Mr. Gandhi to put forward his point of view to try to effect a change of opinion which he hopes for." This seems to convey a vague hint that Gandhiji is to be released shortly. But why should there be any vagueness or doubt about the matter? If they really want to help and not to hinder negotiations between the Depressed Classes and the other Hindus does it not occur to them that every moment is precious? It is not enough now to bring about a settlement some day. The very destiny of India depends on whether a settlement is effected before Gandhiji succumbs to his fast. There is not much exaggeration in Mr. Ranga Iyer's words:

> Let Great Britain wake up and save Mahatmaji and thereby save their connection with India, for if the Mahatma dies, with him will die the British connection with India, and new generations will be born with hatred of Britain and everything British.

NEGOTIATE WITHOUT DELAY.

Whenever Government may release Gandhiji, the leaders who are most concerned in a settlement with the Depressed Classes should start definite, serious negotiations straightway. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya has already convened an informal Conference at Delhi on the 17th and we have no doubt he has already put himself in touch with those whose assistance is most needed. In order to reassure millions of people who are anxious that serious negotiations should be commenced at once and must be carried on unbroken till a timely settlement is effected we would suggest that the Pandit should let the public know from day to day as to what is actually being done to expedite negotiations or to help towards a settlement.

TO DR. AMBEDKAR

We trust that Dr. Ambedkar will help the negotiations with all the sympathy that the interests of his own community demand. Nobody expects him to be untrue to his own conscience or convictions just because of Gandhiji's vow. But what is expected of him, as also of every other leader concerned in his case, is that if most of his colleagues show any disposition to approve of any proposed settlement, he should help such a settlement and at least should not hinder it. If he has any qualms with regard to his commitment to the Minorities Pact, he should note that Government have themselves practically scrapped that Pact so far as the Depressed Classes are concerned. We feel confident that most of the leaders of the community would cordially welcome a settlement with one who would rather die than see them further oppressed. As for the caste Hindu leaders, we hope that for the sake of their country and their own reputation they will respond to the call of their own kith and kin, for ages depressed and oppressed.

India's Need for Industries

It is universally admitted that though the country is suffering from depression and consequent unemployment, which has been intensified during the last four or five years, the Government have paid scant attention to the problem, and they have shut their eyes to the tragic happenings. How long they can pursue this ostrich-like policy one does not know, but its reactions on the public have not been at all healthy. In a country where industries are few and about 73 per cent of whose population is entirely dependent on agriculture, which provides employment for only six months in the year, it is small wonder that people are suffering from starvation and unemployment though silently and uncomplainingly.

MORE INDUSTRIES.

Sir M. Visveswaraya, in the course of a thoughtful address before the Mysore University Union, laid his finger on most of the salient features in our social and economic structure and made some suggestions for doing away with the miasma of unemployment among all classes. Most of the evils to which India is heir can be traced to the prevailing illiteracy and, as he says, it is unthinkable that a nation could be prosperous when 90 per cent of its people are wallowing in darkness. It is notorious that Government themselves are not anxious to push forward primary education, on the facile plea that they have no funds for the purpose, though they have enough money for other purposes. Sir M. Visveswaraya thinks that if such a large part of the population were not dependent on agriculture and if there were more industries in India, there would not be so much unemployment.

DONE NOTHING.

But he rightly complains that Government have done nothing to encourage a forward industrial programme, though "there is no Government in these days which ignores its responsibility for creating employment for its people.... Politics in the British Empire today are almost entirely concerned with trade and industries". But it is futile to dwell at length on this aspect, for nothing good is likely to come out of it. The lecturer suggested two sets of measures; the first was "raising the general level of beneficence and enthusiasm" among the Government departments and secondly undertaking "specific emergency schemes.....which will help to raise the national income in the briefest time possible". While other Governments in the world are striving earnestly to ease the burden of unemployment among their people, only in India the record of the administration is practically sterile. About the first point, it is hopeless in the present circumstance to look for any improvement from the Government departments, as Sir M. Visveswaraya suggests, for giving practical effect to the second point.

THREE MEASURES.

The emergency measures he envisages fall under three heads, namely, (1) Rapid Industrialisation, by increasing factories and industrial establishments, (2) Rural Reconstruction by increasing agricultural produce and providing cottage and home industries and (3) Establishment of Practical Training Institutions for providing youths with practical knowledge of their calling. These are some of the salient points in Sir M. Visveswaraya's lengthy address which bristles with important suggestions for mitigating unemployment by establishing industries. We are afraid that so long as the present system of administration continues and the nation-building department are systematically starved, it is futile to expect any improvement in the present conditions. That is why the nation is busily working for a wholesale change. As the lecturer is aware even khadi, which has now been admitted to be the best cottage industry before the country, receives little encouragement at the hands of the Government, if at all. As regards Government's industrial policy, the less said the better, particularly now when their energies are concentrated on the encouragement of British goods by means of Imperial Preference.

IMPRACTICABLE.

While the country will be thankful to Sir M. Visveswaraya for his useful suggestions, as a practical administrator he ought to know that nothing can be done to ease the burden and suffering of the people unless there is a radical change. If after 150 years the general economic condition of the people has not only shown no sign of improvement, but a definite set-back is it possible for the same administration, whose whole energies are busily employed in other directions at the present time, to work miracles to meet the menacing unemployment problem? Summarising his recommendations, Sir M. Visveswaraya said, they fell under two categories—one is to create favourable conditions for the growth of occupations and production, and secondly to carry out certain emergency measures to secure whatever increase can be secured through special measures. Both we fear are impracticable in the present conditions.

ANSWERING THE CHALLENGE

The Tory Press and politicians entertained great hopes, when Mr. de Valera announced his intention to put up a determined fight against the policy of economic reprisals launched by the British Government against the Free State, that the Irish Labour Party would not find it possible to support him. That these were vain hopes is indicated in a statement issued by that Party after its meeting on Tuesday. The statement regards the action of the British Government in levying a tax on Irish farm produce as a challenge to the Irish people on the political as well as the economic issue.

This emphasis on the dual aspect of British policy towards the Free State will contribute greatly in awakening the masses in South Ireland to the gravity of the situation. It raises the question, the statement points out, "of subjugation or independence, equality or subordination". The Irish Labourites urge that the de Valera Government should arrange to supply every family with sufficient fuel, food and clothing for the coming winter and advocate the establishment of a State agency to undertake the sale of Free State cattle for British markets. The Government are faced with a hard problem but with the fullest support from the public in meeting the challenge from Britain, they can be expected to cope with the situation.

PLIGHT OF KENYA INDIANS

Plea For A United Front

(By U. K. OZA.)

The Government of Kenya following in the footsteps of the sister Government of India have just extended recognition to the communal principle in Indian civic and political life in this Colony. They have announced that they will maintain a fixed proportion of seats on the Nairobi Municipal Corporaton for the different Indian communities in that town. The announcement has created great indignation and has emphasised the immediate necessity of closing up Indian ranks.

PERILS OF DISUNION.

It is certain that had the Indian community been as solid as it was at the end of 1928, the bureaucracy in Kenya would not have dared take the step mentioned above. Unfortunately Indian ranks are divided both on account of personal grounds, as well as differences in regard to the best manner in which the goal of Indian policy in Kenya, a Common Roll, should be won. It was decided at the end of 1927 that participation in the Legislature should be withdrawn till the Common Roll was granted. A Common Franchise and a Common Roll were recommended by the Hilton Young Commission. The Parliamentary White Paper recognised that the Common Roll ought to be the end in view. But the Joint Parliamentary Committee stated that the time for its introduction had not yet come and that the problem required further exploration. The question was kept open.

OUT OF THE COUNCIL.

It is now nearly five years that there has been virtually no Indian representation on the Legislature in Kenya. Looking at the question from the point of view, of economic legislation that has been enacted in this Colony, these five years have been very important and have resulted in great loss to the Indian people in commerce and general economic life. It was expected that what the Indians would lose by non-participation in the Legislature, would be replaced by the activities of the Congress which at the commencement of 1928 was a strong, united, representative institution The end of that year saw the retirement of important public workers from active political life

A cleavage was markedly evident between two sections at the end of 1929 when Mrs. Naidu was here. Peace was secured towards the end of 1931, but differences and rivalries were once more accentuated and there was again a schism. Under these circumstances the hopes resting on the Congress protecting Indian interests were lost. The economic onslaught on the Indian community has now become more serious. Important taxation proposals are waiting to be considered by the Legislative Council at the beginning of October.

PLEA FOR REVISED POLICY.

These circumstances have created an important party within the community insisting on a revision of policy. It is argued that the point in regard to the Common Roll was won when it was accepted as the end, in view of Government policy in the White Paper of 1930 and that the continuation of non-participation in the Legislature was therefore no longer necessary; also that the absence of Indian members on the Council has resulted in great economic loss to the community and that further loss could be prevented or opposed only by taking seats on that body. The insistence has been very strong and has compelled a special Session of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress being called at the end of this month in Mombasa.

HARD TASK.

If this were the only problem to be tackled by the session, it would be quite smooth sailing. Unfortunately it seems that this is the least part of the job. The problem is of securing a united executive; communal factions have to be destroyed and the Congress rehabilitated into its original representative position with the Government; and an organisation has to be evolved enabling the Congress to maintain its position intact in future. The task requires that the session should be attended by men of all views and factions, also that personal jealousies should be kept entirely out of deliberations.

Leaders in Kenya have not shown much tact, prudence or forbearance of late. Sentiment and personal resentment have played a much greater part in the political life of Kenya for some time past. The Special Session of the Congress will be successful only if the schism is healed. It is certainly a great task here, for the differences are on very small matters. Success may be achieved if there is no attempt at dictation on the part of any person or town, but that is exactly where one has to pause—Will there be no such attempt?

Notes of the Day

Another Scrap Of Paper.

It is apparent that Japan has bitten off more than she can chew in Manchuria. She is not going to have things her own way. The so-called Chinese bandits are actively operating and trains are looted and passengers killed with impunity, though the Japanese have now formally recognised Manchukuo and taken it under their protecting wing. Only a few days ago, the Japanese arsenal was attacked by the Chinese and there is every sign that only a very large armed force will be able to put down the fighting Chinese irregulars. It is a war to the death in Manchukuo, and no quarter is given or asked by either party. In the meantime, the League is weakly watching events, and it remains to be seen what Japan is going to do after the publication of the Lytton Commission's report. Is it going to be another "scrap of paper"?

"An Unusual Anxiety."

The Calcutta Corporation has now replied to the Government's third letter, in which much was made of the former's new electricity scheme for supplying its own needs, instead of buying it at an exorbitant rate from the British company, which supplies Calcutta. As the Corporation says, the Government, have "exhibited an unusual anxiety" that it should not generate its electrical energy. We should have thought the Government would have commended the action, which has resulted in much saving of the rate-payers moneys, but the "popular Minister" seems anxious to act as the guardian angell of foreign investors. The letter rebuts all the unfounded charges made and incidentally shows how much ignorance prevails in the Secretariat. We must await the next move of the crest-fallen Minister, and see whether he proposes to supersede the Corporation.

Anti-Prohibition Campaign.

The Madras Government's decision to discontinue the total prohibition experiment in parts of three talukas in the Salem district is their reply to the intensive prohibition propaganda carried on in that district and in many other parts of the Presidency. The experiment was begun about two years ago, and it proved so successful that, there was a wide demand for the extension of the "dry" area to several other parts of the district and the Presidency. The demand was also supplemented by systematic prohibition propaganda, which, no doubt, told heavily on the Excise Revenue. Early this year the local Government stepped in, arrested and are still arresting a number of liquor picketing volunteers and have now decided to undo all the good work done by the "dry" experiment in the Salem district Would any responsible Government dare to do this?

Frivolous Excuse.

The excuse given by the Government for discontinuing the experiment is the familiar one that illicit liquor is produced in the "dry" area. We doubt, if the Government have reliable data to be sure that illicit distillation has increased appreciably. In any case, increased illicit distillation is a reason for the police and other authorities concerned to be more vigilant in their work of detection and certainly not for pressing more liquor on the people. If Government would avail themselves of the co-operation of the people in this matter they could secure an army of prohibition volunteers ever ready to help the excise authorities in detecting illicit distillation. But they are busy with their campaign of proceeding against prohibition volunteers instead of enlisting their co-operation.

UNPAID ANNUITIES

What Will Be Britain's Reply To De Valera ?

LONDON, Sept. 14.

British Government's reply to Mr. De Valera's last note suggesting that unpaid annuities should be lodged with the Bank for International Settlements, pending the arbitration on the challenged liability, will be quite brief.

It will take the view that as Mr De Valera's letter does not deal with nature of arbitration it does not carry matter further.

The point is also likely to be made that Mr. De Valera says nothing as to what the position will be, if negotiations or arbitration fail. If his attitude is that in any event money should go back to the Irish Free State, it will obviously be unacceptable.

The stand taken by the British Government, that the tribunal should be Empire body, is not in the least affected.

Nevertheless, the desire of Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues to end the deadlock remains.—Reuter.

MacDonald-Mellon-Reed Meeting

LONDON, Sept. 14.

It is authoritatively stated that the meeting of Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Mellon and Senator Reed yesterday was purely friendly one and that it had no political significance.

So far as is known, neither debts nor reparations were discussed.—Reuter.

Prince Of Wales Back In England

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Paris:—The Prince of Wales after spending holiday in Bairritz arrived in Paris by train. He afterwards motored to Fontainebleau where he lunched with ex-Queen of Spain and played a round of golf with ex-King Alfonso.

His Royal Highness returned by air to England this afternoon.—Reuter.

Viceregal Receptions

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon are giving a reception at the Vicereyal Lodge on Friday afternoon, (the 16th instant) for Simla Hill Chiefs, and an afternoon reception on 24th inst. in honour of the Members of the Indian Legislature.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

There is a split in the National Labour Party. Mr. MacDonald made it clearly understood in the beginning that while the Party remained "national" it could not be "socialist". But some of his followers can't shake off the old vice so easily.

* * * *

And now the party is split in twain. Three on one side and two on the other.

* * * *

There has been another revolution in Chile. It was easily done. The air chiefs threatened to bombard the President's palace and the President decided to go while the going was good.

* * * *

The affair is described in more dignified phraseology in the cables—"The President acting on the advice of the Cabinet resigned immediately." That is to say he disappeared in a d—d hurry.

* * * *

Dr. Moonje says he knows that some people did not approve of his going to London. "But he went with a pure motive and succeeded to some extent in checking the mischief there." We don't doubt the purity of his motive but we have no doubt whatever that he didn't succeed in checking anything.

* * * *

"Applause and some cries of shame," greeted the Field-Marshall's declaration after this that he would go again if he were invited to the third R. T. C. He must have the invitation already in his pocket or he would hardly have risked the shame.

* * * *

In the meanwhile the gallant F. M. is as full of martial ardour as ever and is calling for three crores of volunteers. This will be the greatest army in the history of the world. Its leader will be mightier than Alexander.

* * * *

According to the official review of India in 1930-31 impatience is the chief danger of Indian Nationalism. And yet we are told that Indians don't go fast enough for Sir Samuel Hoare!

* * * *

According to the official reviewers of the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930-31, the first was "wide-spread rioting and disturbances in the towns", the second "disaffection in the rural areas" and the third "a sense of war-weariness." This latter was particularly notable in the Secretariats and brought on the Delhi Pact.

* * * *

The last chapter includes a part, which describes under the heading "Law and Order" problems which confronted the police during 1930-31. Such for instance as the greatest amount of physical force required for the dispersal of non-violent crowds and how to crack heads in a spirit of good humour and restraint.

* * * *

Asked in the Assembly if there is any other country in the world where Government send parents and guardians to jail for non-payment of fines imposed on their children, the Home Member could only point to a similar provision in the Irish Public Safety Act. He omitted to mention that the first thing the de Valera Government did on assuming office was to scrap this Act as an abomination loathed by the whole country.

* * * *

It's a dangerous thing for a President to keep an air force in South America. It's sure to turn on him sooner or later. In former days it was always the Navy that was stirred up by the conspirators. The menace was not so severe—bombardment from a distance. But bombing planes just above the roof don't give a chance.

* * * *

"Strong Strictures On Ivar Kreuger"

Surprising! Everybody was expecting him to be highly praised.

* * * *

"It is superfluous to make a complimentary reference to the publication of "India in 1930-31" (price Rs. 3)."

—"Times of India."

Agreed. But why proceed to be superfluous and complimentary to the extent of a column?

* * * *

"It is the misfortune of Indian politics that several of those who claim to be leaders of public opinion cannot be persuaded to declare openly what they admit in private." Thus the Bori Bunder organ in sanctimonious mood. We suppose it's because they claim to be leaders of public, not private opinion, and they must support the claim.

* * * *

But does the Old Lady really think that this amiable weakness is confined only to Indian leaders. Has she never read a book of intimate political reminiscences of the kind that is common in England? And is she prepared, herself, to declare in public all that she would admit in private?

DR. AMBEDKAR AND A CONFERENCE

The Heaviest Responsibility Rests Upon Him

(By B. G. HORNIMAN)

There is a satisfactory indication that before the date fixed by Mahatma Gandhi for the commencement of his fast the wheels of a movement for an All-India Conference to consider the crisis produced by the announcement that has electrified the country, will have been put in motion. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in an appeal to all his brethren of the Depressed Classes and other Hindu leaders proposes that a "few of us" should meet in Delhi on September 17th and 18th and arrive at an agreement.

It is not quite clear what this means and what exactly is in the Pundit's mind. Presumably his idea is that a few chosen leaders should hold a preliminary conference and agree as to the best course to be pursued in order to arrive ultimately at some solution of the problem. This is all to the good, but one would like to know who will be invited to attend this small conference and exactly what it will be asked to consider.

MR. RAJAH'S APPEAL.

Simultaneously Mr. M. C. Rajah has telegraphed to Depressed Class leaders all over India urging that "it is imperative that Mr. Gandhi's life should be saved and at the same time the best terms of representation for the Depressed Classes through common electorates be secured" He has impressed on all the need for concerted action, and it is notable that he has emphasised that the Depressed Classes owe something to Mahatma Gandhi as one who "has roused to consciousness the caste Hindus and given the greatest impetus to the movement for our life."

It is as necessary, as it is just, that this fact should be emphasised in view of the attempt made in a certain quarter to represent Mahatmaji as merely using the Depressed Classes as a convenience for unworthy political ends.

DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES.

As regards the question of a conference it seems to be essential that the representatives of the Depressed Classes should be left to decide the issue finally for themselves.

I do not mean that any Conference that may be called should be confined exclusively to members of the Depressed Classes. It is essential in the first instance, of course, that some such small conference as Pundit Madan Mohan seems to have in mind, should be held to discuss preliminaries and decide upon a provisional plan for a larger conference. But ultimately this question, I think will have a better chance of being satisfactorily settled if the recognised leaders of the Depressed Classes sit down and thrash it out between themselves.

A COMPREHENSIVE CONFERENCE.

The most desirable thing, as I have already suggested is that the opportunity should be seized for a comprehensive Conference of representatives of all communities with the object of coming to an agreed solution on all the difficulties raised by the Premier's award. And I hope that the "few of us" who will meet in Delhi on September 17th and 18th will include representatives of the other communities affected by the Award.

Mr. Jayakar has made the reasonable suggestion that the Conference should be held in Bombay or Poona, in order to be nearer Mahatma Gandhi for purposes of consultation. As it is quite possible, and probable, that Mahatmaji will be released as soon as he begins his fast, the more suitable place would be Bombay, so that if Mahatmaji is removed to Sabarmati Ashram the venue of the Conference could also be conveniently changed.

DELHI FIRST.

But for the purposes of this preliminary meeting that Malaviyaji has in mind, Delhi is surely the best place, as it will be easier, at the present time, to secure the attendance of one or two men like Mr. Rajah who are in Simla for the Assembly Session. If I may offer my humble advice,—which I keep on doing and must do again—I would suggest that the business to which Pundit Madan Mohan and his few friends should apply themselves on the 16th and 17th should be that of arranging plans for a larger and more formal conference in Bombay, Poona or Ahmedabad—as circumstances may decide—within the minimum period necessary for those to be called to be able to do so.

They should also try to arrange for the larger Conference that I have suggested. This Conference on assembling should at once, after a brief general discussion for the purpose of receiving suggestions, divide itself into two committees—one to apply itself to the problem of the Depressed Classes and the other to that of a Hindu-Sikh-Moslem settlement. The first (as I think) should consist only of Depressed Classes members with, perhaps, a neutral chairman; the second would, of course, be composed of all the other Hindu and Muslim and Sikh members.

AN APPEAL TO GANDHIJI.

All this, of course, if such a plan is followed must take a rather longer time than may seem desirable, in view of Gandhiji's decision to commence his fast on September 20th. But once the decision had been taken for a genuine business-like plan to try and arrive at a solution, surely Mahatmaji would not be able to resist a united appeal from the members of the Conference to postpone his fast until they had concluded their labours and succeeded or failed. He could not resist it.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S ATTITUDE.

I see Dr. Ambedkar is described as remaining "firm." But I find that his firmness is not an adamantine refusal to discuss and that is all to the good. He says the proposals made to him by Mahatma Gandhi in London were "absurd and childish" but he is prepared to consider new proposals. 'Let Mr. Gandhi himself declare what his proposals are," he said to an interviewer, and though he would not say definitely whether he would participate in a conference, if it were called, he has no objection to the holding of a conference and repeats, "I want to know what Mr. Gandhi's proposals are."

I feel that Dr. Ambedkar will not be able to refuse to attend a conference if one is called. As for the demand to know what are Mahatma Gandhi's proposals, Mahatmaji may or may not be prepared to put proposals before a conference. But, in any case, I do not see why Dr. Ambedkar should resent or resist, or even be indifferent to a proposal to sit down and try to come to an agreement with the Depressed Class leaders with whom he is at present in disagreement. He rejects the suggestion of Mr. Natarajan because he says it is no different from the proposal in the Premier's award.

NOT UNREASONABLE.

It is a little difficult to get at what is in Dr. Ambedkar's mind. Having signed the "Minorities Pact" one could understand it, if he took his stand on that and refused to budge. But the Premier's award is anything but a fulfilment of the terms of the Minorities Pact, which has now gone out of the picture, and Dr. Ambedkar has already expressed his dissatisfaction with the treatment of the Depressed Classes in the Award.

Surely it is not unreasonable to suggest that it would be better if Dr. Ambedkar and his friends were to sit with other leaders and try to arrive at a solution which may satisfy his demand for "quality as well as quantity" and at the same time avoid the thing that Mahatmaji and those who think with him regard as the greatest evil that could befall the Depressed Classes, a system that would perpetuate their segregation.

BOUND TO DISCUSS.

Dr. Ambedkar cannot ignore the fact that there are many Depressed Classes leaders who disagree with him. He cannot talk in India, whatever the impression he may have created in London, as though he held the Depressed Classes in his pocket. There are others who also claim to speak for them but have not changed their views on the subject of joint electorates. The question as to whether he or they represent the larger number may be in doubt but unless and until it is definitely settled he cannot segregate himself as the only man who has the right to speak for his people.

He cannot, if he wants to be taken seriously in this country, refuse to discuss and confer with those who think it the most supremely serious matter that Mahatma Gandhi, who places the interests of the Depressed Classes in the forefront of all his hopes and desires, declares that he will fast unto death if the Premier's decision is not revoked.

A TRUMP CARD.

But I do not think he will refuse when the time comes and I have no doubt he will enter the Conference with a mind not closed to the admission of belief in the possibility of agreement. And I hope he will be the more generous since he holds in a sense the trump card, in that the Premier obviously regards him as the accredited representative of the Depressed Classes and the conditions for the termination or the avoidance of Mahatmaji's fast unfortunately involve that the Premier must be satisfied that there is agreement among the communities themselves.

It cannot be disguised that there is thus a heavier responsibility resting on Dr. Ambedkar than on anyone else at this moment.

Popular Police Officer

Inspector Sheikh Hasan Ali of Bombay City Police, whose death took place recently. He was a very popular officer.

MAHATMA'S COURAGE TO FACE LIFE

A LESSON FOR WEST TO LEARN

"Psychology", the popular American newspaper, writes:—

"Twenty-nine years ago an eminent lawyer, educated in English schools, was called to South Africa on an important law case. In England and Europe he had always been received with utmost courtesy, for he was a man of high race and culture. But when he reached Africa, he was put out of hotels, kicked about, and insulted. He was even thrown into jail, all this because he belonged to a dark-skinned race against which great prejudice prevailed.

"He had contracted to remain in Africa for the period of one year only. Undoubtedly the most natural thing for the average man to have done would have been to catch the next outbound train.

"But to this man the situation presented no real difficulties. He had gone there for a purpose. He had work to do, and he was going to do it. He remained in Africa not for one year, but twenty. When he did leave he had to his credit the accomplishment of having organised a Congress, formed an association for education, and founded a newspaper, all these devoted to the interests of his people.

TENACITY OF PURPOSE.

"His tenacity of purpose, heroic gentleness and indomitable courage in the face of all obstacles were what enabled him to win out.

"Here we have the story of a man who greatly desired to do things a man who reached that distant goal, because he possessed that prime requisite,—courage.

"To-day, we find Mahatma Gandhi's name on the front page of newspapers of all over the world. He had become known as the inaugurator of the movement which is regarded by the British as the most menacing in the history of the Empire.

"In his action is represented the will of three hundred million people, over whom he has great influence. On the shoulders of this thin, shrivelled-up human rests the most preponderous of responsibilities; there rests the scale that is to weigh the fate of his people. He has but to utter the word and a mammoth nation will be plunged into a state of chaos.

LESSON FOR WEST.

"That is why when this man says "I want", Great Britain sits up and listens, as does the rest of the world What a lesson we might learn from him, what a power we too might possess if we would only inject some of his faith and courage into ourselves."

Commerce Membership

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer will relinquish the office of Commerce Member on 3rd October on which date Sir M. Joseph Bhore is expected to land in Bombay.—A. P.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE AT RAMGARH

—:o:—

Bombay Marwaris' Demand For Enquiry

Under the auspices of the Marwari Sammelan Bombay a meeting of the Marwari inhabitants of Bombay was held on Sunday last in the Narnarayan Temple Hall Kalbadevi Road to consider the measures to be taken to ease the communal tension which is prevailing at Ramgarh (Jaipur).

Mr. Durgadatt Savalka presided and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. This public meeting of the inhabitants of Sekhavati regrets the unhappy occurences that took place at Ramgarh during the last week and records its emphatic protest at the indifference of the Sikar State who have been unable to settle the disputes between the Hindus and Muslims although the same have been going on for the last one year and a half, and requests the Government of Jaipur to institute an immediate inquiry into the recent riots and put a an end to the root cause of the evil without the least delay.

2. This meeting further resolves that a sub-committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to make the necessary inquiry into the causes of the recent riot and to take all necessary steps and proceedings in co-operation with the Ramgarh Hindu Sabha sub-committee of Bombay to settle the disputes once for all and to defend those innocent persons who have been arrested recently.

Jamnadas Adukia, (President); Nagarmal Tibrewala, Ramrikhdas P., Madhavprasad Solicitor, Gordhandas Jajodia; and Basantlal Dhelia, and Bisambharlal Bukrediwala, Secretaries.

This meeting congratulates the Ramgarh Panchayat in Bombay on their decision to take all the necessary steps to investigate and put an end to the causes of these constant disputes.

This meeting authorises the president to wire resolution No. 1 to:—H. H. The Maharaja of Jaipur, The President, State Council, Jaipur, Inspector General, Police, Jaipur.

Accordingly the four telegrams have been dispatched.

CYCLING ROUND THE WORLD

Tourists In Belgaum

BELGAUM, Sept. 14.

Two cyclists on a world tour, Herr F. Steinbacher, a German and Herr M. Franz Peluoker, an Austrian, arrived here on push bicycles by road from Bombay on Saturday, 'en route' to Madras. After staying here for two days they proceeded on their journey by road yesterday afternoon. From Madras, it is understood that ney propose to go to Calcutta. They are also collecting butterflies for despatching them to London and Berlin museums. —A. P.

"Seeing The World" By Aerial Flight

LAHORE. Sept. 14.

With the object of seeing the world, Alfons Breitenbach, 19 year old Swiss is now passing through India in his forty-horse-power German aeroplane "Klemm". He is a student of the Commercial College, Luzern, and is financing the trip himself.

He started on the journey about a month ago, spent two weeks sight-seeing in Turkey and Iraq, and reached Karachi in 11 flying days. On the way, he had to encounter many dust-storms. Breitanbach has reached Lahore on his way to Kashmir, where he will attempt mountain-climbing. He will continue his solo flight to Australia in about a month's time.—A. P.

GANDHI FAST: THE CHEIF TOPIC IN SIMLA

(Continued from page 1)

visions of the Special Powers Ordinance, and included those against associations dangerous to the public peace and certain forms of intimidation and also those to secure greater control of the press.

SUPPLEMENT TO B. S. T. O. ACT.

Mr. Haig then introduced a Bill supplementing the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act of 1932 so as to provide for appeals to the High Court in certain cases and exclude their jurisdiction in other matters.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Mr. Lahiri Choudhry wished to move the adjournment of the House to protest against the denial of facilities to detenu Satya Bhushan Gupta detained in the Mianwali Jail to perform religious rites at the recent demise of his mother.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer emphasised that he had no intention to wound the feelings of Mr. Choudhry who wished to raise the subject, but he did not think that it was a definite matter of urgent public importance.

Mr. Choudhry explained that it was incumbent on every Hindu to perform the last rites to his parents.

Asked by the President Mr. Choudhry explained that telegraphic requests for his release so as to perform the rites were made to Home Member in the Government of India and the Bengal Government, and Mr. Haig had informed him (Mr. Choudhry) on Monday that the request was not yet granted.

MOTION SUPPORTED.

Mr. S. C. Mitra and Mr. Azhar Ali put in a plea in support of the motion and the President agreeing with non-official members that the matter was a definite matter of urgent public importance fixed 4 p.m. after ascertaining that there was requisite support for discussion.

"DOUBLE WRONG."

Mr. Lahiri Chowdhry speaking with emotion accused Government of having refused permission to detenue Satyabhushan Gupta to proceed to Bengal from the Punjab and perform the last rites of his mother. It was wrong to have detained a man without trial and a double wrong to refuse permission on a matter affecting his religion. Could not Government which had army and police release one detenue only for performing certain rites.

Mr. Haig, Home Member, prefaced his remarks with the statement that it was a matter of great regret to Government if they were forced in any way to wound the feelings of any community. He consulted the Bengal Government by telegram and a reply was received which entirely convinced the Government of India that requests for the release of the detenu could not be complied with. Unfortunately terrorism was very active now and Government could not relax their rules especially as Gupta in the Bengal Government's opinion was a particularly dangerous man.

Mr. Chowdhry asked: What about the alternative suggestion?

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Haig: The alternative suggestion to Government was that facilities might be given to the accused to perform the ceremony in the jail itself. I am perfectly prepared to ask the Punjab Government to consider whether they are able to make arrangements. I may add that Government would bear all the expenses in this connection and if facilities were required on the river side near the jail there would be no difficulty.

Mr. Lahiri Choudhri thanked the Home Member and withdrew the motion amidst cheers.

The House passed the bill amending Sec. 13 of the Trades Disputes Act relating to courts of enquiry.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

THIRD EYE

Mahatma is imprisoned now—
A golden dome with silenced chime.
A star is shining on Gandhi's brow,
A flame of love to kindle time!
Oh, Gandhi, conqueror of wrong
Your endless hope—a brilliant flare
Is throwing light on weak and strong
Soothing the pain that sages bear.

FANIA KRUGER, in "New Republic."

ILLICIT SALT

Ten Persons Fined In Nellore

NELLORE, Sept. 14.

Out of over a hundred persons who were arrested by salt officers and police for bringing cartloads of salt from Atakantippa near Sulurpet, eleven persons were placed for trial before the Sub-Magistrate of Gudur.

The Magistrate sentenced ten accused to pay fines ranging from Rs. 25 to 125 aggregating to Rs. 700 and directed the five double bullock carts and ten bulls used for conveying the salt should be forfeited to Government.—A. P.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES ARE BEST

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SWADESHI MEANS SWARAJYA
This can be realised,
at
THE ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION,
SHOLAPUR
To be held on coming DASARA DAY

Inventors, Merchants and Manufacturers of Swadeshi articles are requested to send in their articles for the Exhibition. Apply for particulars before 20th of Sept. 1932.

THE SECRETARY,
Exhibition Committee,
BUY INDIAN LEAGUE SHOLAPUR.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY'S TRADE IN AUGUST

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued the following statement showing the total value of Imports, Exports and Re-exports of merchandise and imports and exports of gold and silver and currency notes (foreign trade private) of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, during the month of August, 1932, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

	August 1931 Rs.	August 1932 Rs.
Imports of merchandise	3,49,67,708	3,82,86,562
Exports of Indian produce	3 08,93,320	1,31,72,584
Exports of Foreign merchandise	26,81,765	15,79,283
Imports of Gold	13,74,216	8,89,945
Imports of Silver	18,78,840	2,76,997
Imports of Currency Notes	26,770	15,030
Exports of Gold	28,95,273	3,49,22,212
Exports of Silver	24,09,314	6,04,213
Exports of Currency Notes	Nil.	Nil.

TWO NEW PROFESSIONAL COURSES
DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE
Two Additional Professional Diploma Courses

each of two years for (1) Advertising Consultants and (2) Incorporated Sales Managers (M.I.S.M.A.) are also added to the present College Programme as a result of PRINCIPAL DAVAR'S VISIT TO EUROPE (March-June) this year.

GREGG SHORTHAND:—Enrolment proceeding for the easiest and most successful system which guarantees a speed of 100 words in four months including theory. An innovation by Principal Davar.

OTHER COURSES:—General Commerce B.COM. (I.M.C.); Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.); Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Company Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); and Auditing (G.D.A.).

60, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Palmy Days will Soon be Here

EDDIE CANTOR'S TRIUMPH— Booking is now going on at ROSES and at PATHE CINEMA RELEASE DATE 24TH SEPT.

LEADERS' EFFORTS TO SAVE MAHATMA'S LIFE

(Continued from page 12).

pressed classes are created by his decision cannot stand scrutiny. It is stated in so many words that a number of seats will be assigned to the depressed classes and "these seats will be filled by election from special constituencies in which only members of the depressed classes electorally qualified will be entitled to vote."

It is true that the scheme there adumbrated differs in some particulars from that for the Mussalmans, but no camouflage or juggery with words can conceal the facts, that separate electorates are given, and even the Simon Commission was "averse to stereotyping the differences between the depressed classes and the remainder of the Hindus by such a step which we consider would introduce a new and serious bar to their ultimate political amalgamation with others."

The Commission proceeds further to state: "Such a course would be all the more difficult to justify in those provinces where the breaking down of barriers has advanced furthest. If separate electorates have to be maintained for certain classes which have already secured them, that is no reason for bringing other classes within this mode of treatment, if it can be avoided. Separate electorates for the depressed classes means as a preliminary, the precise definition of all who are covered by the term and the boundary would be, in some cases, difficult to draw. It means the stigmatising of each individual voter in the list, and militates against the process which is already beginning and which needs to be in every way encouraged—that of helping those who are depressed to rise in social and economic scale."

The Commission winds up by saying that it is in the interest of the depressed classes themselves to avoid so absolute a segregation. Gandhiji says nothing more when he asserts that the Government decision will "arrest the marvellous growth of the work of Hindu reformers who have dedicated themselves to uplift their suppressed brethren in every walk of life."

RELIGIOUS ISSUE.

It is not enough, however, to expose the fallacious and mischievous insinuation of the Premier. The Hindu community has to solve the problem of the depressed classes, if Mahatma Gandhi's life is to be saved for the nation and the world. There are two aspects of the question, and both need to be tackled. There is a social or as Mahatmaji would like to call it, a moral and religious side of it. It behoves all Hindus to tackle it in a courageous manner and remove the blot on Hinduism by completing the work of admitting the so-called depressed classes to social equality in the matter of right of "darshan" in temples, drawing water from wells, education in schools and use of public roads etc. It rests entirely with the Hindu community to settle these questions practically and in a way which will unmistakably establish that the so-called untouchables are in no way different from other Hindus.

COURAGEOUS ACTION.

The crisis created by Mahatmaji's announcement calls for immediate and courageous action. The Hindu society is on its trial, and if it has life in it, it must respond with a great and magnificent act. Political issues can then be more easily settled in an atmosphere of good-will at a conference of leaders of the parties concerned. It is nobody's intention, least of all Mahatma Gandhi's to deprive the depressed classes their due and more than their due representation. Let that be secured in a generous and ungrudging spirit without cutting up the Hindu society and treating them even in part or for a temporary period as separate from it.

Goodwill can and will conquer distrust. The time is short and the issues are momentous. Let the Hindu community as a whole, including the depressed classes reach an agreement without loss of time, and press the British Government to revise their decision on the point at issue and save the life of the great leader who is loved and revered not only by millions in his own country, but commands the esteem and admiration of the world at large, suggest the holding of public meetings to mobilise public opinion without delay.

Raja's Move To Save Mahatma's Life

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Mr. M. C. Rajah is telegraphing to the depressed class leaders all over India that it is imperative that Mahatma Gandhi's life should be saved, and at the same time that the best terms of representation for their classes through common electorates should be secured.

He has impressed on all the necessity for concerted action.

He adds that leaving aside the other activities of Mahatma Gandhi it must be admitted that he has aroused the consciousness of caste Hindus, and has given the greatest impetus to the movement for their uplift, and that it is upto the depressed classes not to let such a benefactor die, or at least not to have the responsibility for such a happening fall on their shoulders.—A.P.

Too Valuable For Bargaining

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray one of the leaders of the Hindu community and a former president of the Bengal Council in an interview to the Associated Press said:—

"The contemplated self-immolation of Mahatma Gandhi over the Premier's decision on the representation of the depressed classes is to my mind hardly commensurate with the importance of the matter, for indeed the Premier's award bristles with decisions which are likely to lead to much more serious consequences than a decision on this particular point. Moreover, as an admirer if not actually a follower of the Mahatma, it pains me to see him adopt the attitude of a defeatist before a party to whom he has all along given war in the name of Indian nation. He ought to know that he is the apostle of the Non-co-operation movement and that his life is too valuable for his sentiment to allow him a free choice in bargaining it away in the way he proposes to do."—A.P.

Sardar S. K. Mitha's Fervent Appeal

BOMBAY, Wednesday

In an interview on Mahatma Gandhi's decision to fast on the Depressed Classes issue, Sardar Suleman Kassum Mitha very much regretted the announcement of Mahatmaji. He fervently hoped that the Hindus and particularly the high class Hindus would take a really charitable view of the whole situation and give such religious and social rights to the "Depressed" classes that the question of their political rights may sink into insignificance.

He thought the only solution of the question was for the Hindus high and low, rich and poor, educated and uneducated and of rank and position and of humble walk of life, to merge into one class.

Mahatma Gandhi's threat to fast unto death, he hoped, would give Hindus of all classes, an opportunity, to settle this question once for all, particularly to the satisfaction of Mahatmaji.

HID IN GOA JUNGLE

FRAUD CHARGE AGAINST CLERK

Bombay, Wednesday.

On a charge of embezzlement to the tune of Rs. 33,000, the Bombay C. I. D. arrested, this morning, Sunderrao Vithal Muranjan, a clerk employed in the Meredian Insurance Company, 24, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Mr. Gorey, the managing director of the company, who is alleged to have conspired with the clerk to defraud the firm, was traced to Goa and has also been arrested. He will bebrought down to Bombay for trial.

Since the inception of the Company in 1924, the police allege, both the accused had been carrying on systematic attempts for swindling the firm. The method they adopted was to take loans in the name of policy-holders and misappropriate them or deposit "worthless" securities with the firm and draw loans. The police, it is alleged, have detected that the accused replaced several gold ornaments deposited with the company in respect of loans by false ones.

A LARGE GAP

The disappearance of the accused from Bombay in April, 1932, and the discovery of a large gap in the accounts of the Company aroused the suspicions of a director who lodged a complaint with the police.

Muranjan, the clerk, was charged before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day with criminal breach of trust and forgery in respect of Rs. 33,100.

The suggestion that Gorey, the managing director, of the firm, was solely responsible for the defalcations and that the motive for the crime was a girl on whom Gorey bestowed presents and money lavishly, was made by Mr. Chowdhary, advocate, who appeared for Muranjan.

Counsel stated that accused was merely a clerk in the company, drawing a salary of Rs. 40 a month. It was Gorey who wrote the books and misappropriated the monies. Besides accused had helped the police to trace Gorey in Goa. Counsel requested the court to release Muranjan on bail.

HELPING POLICE

Sub-inspector Pednekar stated that it was true, that accused had helped the police to trace Gorey but in the first instance accused had himself absconded with Gorey and his mistress to Goa.

Defence counsel stated that accused absconded with Gorey under compulsion and threat of exposure. Gorey took accused into a thick jungle, in Goa. After hiding there, for some time, he got tired and came to Bombay and made a clean breast of the affair and helped the police to trace Gorey.

The police applied for the remand of the accused till September 28.

The magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

Shaukat Ali Regrets

Maulana Shaukat Ali regretted Mahatmaji's threat, and said: "I have seen the correspondence that passed between Mahatma Gandhi and the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister. I am very sorry to read it. Mahatma Gandhi could have very easily given a threat against the caste Hindus in their upport of the poor untouchables and the depressed classes, the weakest men in India. I am sorry this correspondence is published. I think it will hurt India more, and make us look small in the eyes of the world.

I am sorry I am apparently brutally frank, but I have some affection for my Old Chief. I am sorry, if I pain anybody, but I must speak out what are my innermost feelings of my heart. Instead of clearing the issues, and bringing the long looked-for peace, it has befogged the issues, and made the settlement hopeless.

W. I. T. C. STEWARDS ARBITRARY ACT

ENTRIES OF MR. "GEM" REFUSED WITHOUT ASSIGNING REASONS

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The disqualification of Chabootra sometime ago, which caused a great sensation and much comment in the Press and in racing circles, has had an unexpected sequel. The Stewards of the W. I. T. C. have, we understand, refused the entries of Mr. "Gem," the owner of Chabootra, no reason being assigned for this extraordinary punishment, which most people regard as unmerited and vexatious.

It will be recalled that in connection with that unusual disqualification, perhaps, unique in the annals of racing in the world, the horse was disqualified after winning a race long after the all-right bell had been rung and the white cone hoisted. In the eyes of most people that act was considered to be unprecedented and absolutely illegal, however much the Stewards may think to the contrary.

VIOLATED THEIR OWN RULE.

As a matter of fact, they violated their own rule, which establishes that once the all-right bell is rung and the white cone hoisted the decision of the Judge can no longer be disputed.

The Stewards in the case of Chabootra, having acted contrary to that universal rule, the owner of the animal in question was justly aggrieved at this unheard of and arbitrary decision and, it would appear, had made a vigorous protest to the Stewards against what every right-thinking person considers a serious blunder on the part of the authorities.

It would also appear that despite the universal condemnation of their act by one and all, the Stewards still consider that they have acted rightly and resent any protest or criticism of the affair. It makes absolutely no difference to them whether most people believe their action in the case of Chabootra to be an outrage on commonsense and fair-play—The Stewards of the W. I. T. C. like Royalty can do no wrong.—Hence, their decision not to accept Mr. "Gem's" entries.

TIME TO PULL THEM UP.

It is now time that a serious view is taken of the doings of the Stewards. They should be sternly reminded that they cannot carry on in this manner and show their displeasure whenever they think their authority has been questioned. Their decisions are not sacrosanct. The W.I.T.C. may be a private company and its Stewards may be armed with many extraordinary powers, but it cannot continue to flout public opinion as it likes, for it depends on the public for support.

One has only to remember the case of Capt. D'Arcy, who won his case against a former Steward of the W. I. T. C. Up to this date, the Captain is not allowed to train here. Are the Stewards above criticism?

WILL THE OWNERS SIT QUIET

Unless the Owners' Association has ceased to exist one refuses to think that it will take the treatment accorded to the owner of Chabootra lying down. The public will await the development of this case with real interest.

TO PROTECT INDIGENOUS INDUSTRY

BURMA COY'S REASON FOR STARTING PETROL RATE WAR

As predicted by the "Chronicle" on August 13, and, in spite of the assurance given by the Western India Oil Distributing Company that they are not out for any "dumping" of Russian Oil in India nor for any competition with other companies the petrol rate-war has begun and is expected to assume big dimensions.

The present rate war is the third of its kind in India, the first being in 1905 and the second in 1928 between the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Asiatic Petroleum company and the Burmah Oil Company. This time, it appears, that the rate war will be between the Western India Oil Company and the British and American owned petroleum companies.

TO FIGHT RUSSIAN IMPORTS

The "Chronicle" reliably understands that the secret conclave of all the chiefs of the British and American Companies during the earlier part of August decided upon a common scheme of fighting the newly-started company importing petroleum from Russia. They agreed to stop the mutual competition amongst themselves for the time being and also to come to an understanding beforehand, if there was to be any increase or decrease in the prices of petroleum.

As a first step to the rate war, the Burmah Shell Company Ltd. have reduced the price of petrol from 1/5/6 to 1/1/0 per gallon as from Monday. The Indo-Burmah also followed suit. It is understood this sudden cut in rate is carried out with the full approval of the chiefs that were in conclave.

AWAITING ORDERS

The American companies trading in India, including the Standard Oil Company are awaiting orders from New York.

As the two leading companies have cut the price by bout twenty per cent the Western India Oil Company also have provisionally brought down their rates to Rs. 1/1/0 per gallon.

It is stated that Rs. 1/1/0 per gallon will barely meet the cost price let alone a little margin of profit for the company which sells it at that rate. Companies like the Burmah Shell, who have their own refineries, can afford to sell at that rate without a loss but those companies who have to get their petrol refined by others will be selling petrol at a loss if they sell it at 1/1/0 per gallon. The approximate cost of a gallon of petrol is as below:—

Actual cost of a gallon of Petrol	Re. 0/2/6
Freight	" 0/1/0
Other expenses	" 0/1/0
Leakage	" 0/0/6
Agents	" 0/2/0
Government duty	" 0/10/0
Net cost	Rs. 1/1/0

TO PROTECT INDIA

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, the General Manager of the Burmah Shell Company Ltd. said that the reason for the sudden reduction in rate of petrol was to protect the indigenous oil industry of India. He said that the petroleum produced in India and Burman was enough to supply the Indian consumers and importing foreign petrol will affect the Indian industry, as well as thousands of Indians employed in it.

When asked whether there was any truth in the report that they were importing Persian Oil and selling it, he said it was absolutely false. All the petrol that was being sold by the Burmah Shell was produced in India. The General Manager was not willing to say anything more about the oil rate war.

The Western India Oil Distributing Company received their fresh and first stock of petroleum only a few days back and it is understood that they are having a good market in spite of their difficulties to get licences from the authorities for selling.

Questioned by our representative one of the prominent men in the Indian oil trade said that the idea of the cut in rates of petrol by the Burmah Shell and other companies was to turn out the Western India Oil Company out of the field. The Burmah Shell as well as the other Western Companies with their own refineries can easily undersell and the companies, which are new in the field will not be able to stand long in the field. Once they get the Indian managed company out of the field, they will again increase the rate of petrol. The present rate will bring them no profit.

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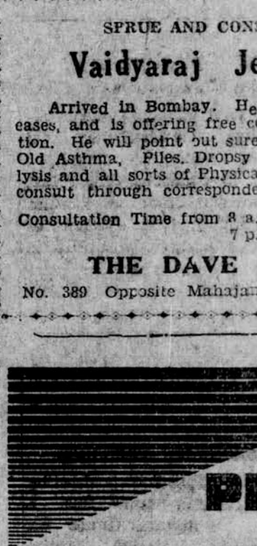

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INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

Rope Driving In Textile Mills

Its Advantages Explained

(By—H. F. BAMJI.)

The following is the second instalment of the full text of the paper on "Rope-Driving" read by Mr. Bamji at the annual session of the All-India Mechanical Conference held at Sholapur on August 24. The first portion appeared on September 1.

A good rope drive is most dependable. As far as the ropes are concerned, nothing less than a fire, or other similar accident. can ever cause a stoppage of the mill. And even should the ropes be burnt they can be replaced from stock and splaced in position in a few hours. The factor of safety in rope-driving is high- In designing a rope-drive the engineer knows that in case of emergency, he can over-load his ropes temporarily far beyond the figures given in the usual engineers tables for an economical life, of different sizes of ropes runnilg at a various speeds. The actual stress in the rope performing its full duty are only about one thirtieth of its ultimate strength. Any accidental cause increasing the load to a magnitude which might subject the ropes to dangerously high stresses is automatically safeguarded by the slipping point of the ropes in the grooves. Normally a drive transmits its power positively with a large margin of reliability necessary to keep the wear on the ropes within economical bounds. The composite drive consists of a number of independent ropes of which more than one will rarely fail at once due to natural causes. Should a number of ropes for any reason be removed from the drive the remainder possesses sufficient surplus of strength and adhesion to the pulleys to enable them to continue to transmit the power for considerable periods. Some may inquire why was the drive not provided with only this small number of ropes, since they are capable of doing the whole work. The explanation is "wear".

The smaller number of ropes can perform the full duty of the drive when urgent necessity demands it, but they would then be loaded to a degree greater than is economically sound for a permanent drive, and the rope is being used at an accelerated rate. The cotton rope drive is economical in capital cost because even though the necessary grooving of the pulley rims adds some what to the cost of manufacture of these, the rope themselves are very considerably cheaper than belts. Except within the small limits of very low velocity combined with very short centre-distance the rope-drive is much cheaper per horse power transmitted than the chain or gear drive.

CHEAPER THAN ELECTRIC PLANT.

For centre-distance up to 200 feet the system is cheaper to instal and run than electrical plant,, which for normal distances from 16 to 60 feet, the advantage is stil more marked. In comparing rope-drive with the belt drive for running costs, a number of things have to be taken into consideration. First of all the ropes last longer and require less attention than belts and that it is a positive drive. This means lower maintenance costs and less depreciation charges. A rope drive has an advantage of about 10 per cent in efficiency which means a saving in power bill. The efficiency of rope drive cannot be run at much higher speeds than 3000 F.P.M. without excessive slip whilst velocities of 6000 F.P.M. are quite common with ropes and recently they have gone to 9000 F.P.M. In a well designed rope-drive the efficiency is very high generally over 98 per cent., and it is very simple as regards erection, installation and maintainance. In some cases where the ropes run in unpleasant surroundings,—such as grit, smoke, steam, acid, etc., it is advisable to take more care, and give the ropes a sparing dose of rope-grease at intervals in order to preserve them from the ill-effects of this condition. For convenience in meeting awkward or extreme conditions, rope-driving is generally admitted to be in a clas of its own. The chief sphere in which this valuable property of rope drives is most commonly apparent is angular drives. By means of guide pulleys, suitably situated, rope-drives can. be arranged to run successfully with the driving and driven pulleys in any possible relative position or planes, the only limit being distance. Many gear, henel and worm drive have been advantageously replaced by rope-drives.

RESILENCE

The resilence of a good cotton rope may be taken as about three times that of a manilla rope of the same size and construction. This is of enormous utility in power transmission where the ultimate aim of the engineer is to get the power from prime mover to machine so that the variation in the former are not transmitted forwards, and any shocks in the latter do not recoil on to the former, both of which actions not only occur in many drives but are sometimes actually intensified by the transmitting medium. The ability of a drive to absorb these undesirable and often harmful fluctuationss of power, and to convert them into useful work, is extremely important and is termed resilence.

Cleanliness is of paramount importance in cotton spinning, bleaching, dyeing, etc., where a drive which deposits oil, dust or grit would be fatal, and suitable rope-driving equipment should be arranged to avoid all the above troubles.

REDUCTION OF NOISE

An inquiry conducted into industrial fatigue showed that noise was an agency which contributed towards human fatigue to a startling extent. Trials are now made to reduce the noise produced by various types of machinery. The advantage of rope-drive over other systems of transmission must be obvious to all who have seen rope-drives running silently. and heard all the different grades and intensities of noise produced by other forms of transmission.

No electrical disturbances produced—by this it is meant that owing to absolute precision of rope-driving, no frictional electricity is generated by slip as belt-drives are commonly subject to this complaint, and disastrous fires have been traced to this cause. Considering humidity in mills a rope-drive stands all ill effects of this.

A cotton rope if soaked in water by complete and prolonged immersion has a saturation point of 28 per cent of its own weight and has an average shrinkage of 5 to 9 per cent. A dressed rope never absorbs more than 5 per cent of moisture under atmospheric humidity. It is advisable to keep the ropes which run in a wet atmosphere well greased.

COTTON ROPE THE BEST.

There is no question as to what a driving rope should be made from, no other fibre can hold its own as yet against cotton. Ropes of Manilla, Russian and Italian hemp are still used in places and in certain conditions, but though usually slightly cheaper in first cost are not so flexible and durable as cotton ropes and require large pulleys to give good results.

The chief difference between the three and four strands of a rope are:—Other things being equal, the three strand has a slightly higher breaking strain than the four strand, but it will stretch more, and has not as great a contact surface with the grove as a four strand. Speaking generally, for heavy main drives the four stranded rope is best, but for light loads and small pulleys three strand is to be preferred. Ropes and bandings of from 1|4 inches to 3|4 inches diameter are almost always three strand and are usually employed for driving small loads on small pulleys of machinery such as openers, scutchers, cards, frames, mulls, etc., Between 3|4 inches and 1 inch diameter are used for small fans, pumps, hoists, openers, ring and doubling frames, etc. Between 1 inch. and 1-1|2 inches are the sizes most frequently set to transmit moderately heavy loads. such includes, many motor drives, counter shafting inside mills; calander and such other heavy machinery. The standard sizes of main engine drives or main motor drives are 1-1|2 inches to 1-3|4 inches.

(To Be Continued.)

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ltd	£0 3 4½
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0 12 0
Turner & Newall	1 7 9
Associated Electric Industries	0 19 9
Attock Oil	0 12 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 6 3
Underground Electric Railways	0 18 0
Electric Supply Corporation	2 13 3
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd. Ord.	0 15 9
Beira Railways	0 6 3
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 8 0
Marconi International Marine	1 10 9
Calendar's Cable and Costn. Co.	2 19 9
General Elec. Ord.	2 2 3
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 18 1½
L. & N E Railway 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	17 15 0
International Rys. of C. America	Dol. 4.00
Malayalam Plantations	0 9 3
British Burmah Petroleum	0 4 6
Soudan Plantations	1 13 9
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 0 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 6 4½
Wm. Cory & Son	3 1 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 12 6 p.c. p.a.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Sept 13.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay No. 999 quality Rs. 75: China Clay No. 777 quality Rs. 68; and China Clay No. 333 quality Rs. 55.

Prices per cwt:—

Farina double sifted Rs. 7/15/0; Epsom Salt Rs. 5; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs. 4/12/0; Maize Starch Pearl Continental Rs. 7/4/0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 9/10/0; Zinc Chloride Rs. 16; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4/7/0; Australian Mutton Tallow White Rs. 22/8/0: Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small packing Rs. 8/2/0; Bleaching Powder, Electro. German, small packing Rs. 8/2/0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 10/-; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8/4/0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 10; Sodium Sulpride German large packing Rs. 8/4/0; Bichromate of Potash small packing Rs. 44; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7/4/0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 40; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 34; Litharge Flake, French small packing Rs. 25.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphite B.A.S.F. Rs. 0/10/3; Hydro Sulphide English Rs. 0/10/0; Aniline Salt, Electoro Rs. 0/10/0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0/8/0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0/6/0; Formal-de-Hyde Rs. 0/6/3

Hand Spinning Competition

The following are the results of the hand-spinning competion held under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League at the Blavatsky Lodge on Friday. The prizes will be awarded at 7 p. m. at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day.

	Length.	Strength.	Evenness.	Counts.	Merits.
1. Mrs. Krishnabai Kalghutkar. (Prize Rs. 15/-) 210	100	86	40		722
2. Mrs. Gangubai Gokhale (Prize, Rs. 10/-) 240	85	87	21¼		381
3. Mrs. Mudrabai Dwarkadas Vora (Prize, Rs. 10/-) 156	83	96	21		261
GIRLS					
1. Miss Yamuna Marathe. (Prize, Rs. 15/-) 246	54	85	20		225

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(in 1000's).

	Season to-date	New York, Sept. 9. This week	Season 1931-32
Total in Sight (Excluding linters)	833	262	684
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada & other America (excluding linters)	322	84	370
Exports from U. S. Ports	663	156	371
Of which to Japan	103	35	109
Of which to China	46	3	101
Of which to Great Britain	82	13	11
Of which to Germany	160	39	43
Stock at New York	—	203	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,346	—
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,271	—
World's Visible Supply	—	8.359	—
Of which American Cotton	—	6.570	—
Forwarded to the World's Mills (Excluding linters)	1,066	189	967
Receipts at U. S. Ports	646	184	466

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

(in 1000's).

Total forwarded	205	31	237
East Indian forwarded	18	3	32
Total stock	—	791	—
East Indian Stock	—	32	—

INDIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE

A Big Scandal, Says Mudalliar

Since the Mesopotamia scandal and the Chamberlain Report, the one objective of the Indian army authorities, seemed to be efficiency and still more efficiency." They went in for "a scientific army" equipped on the latest and most elaborate scale and kept permanently on a footing of war, not with the rough and ready fighters of the frontier or immediately beyond, but the most advanced and scientifically organised armies of the West. In the Medical Service, for example, since 1920, a series of reforms had taken place followed by an enormous increase of officers and equipmen, which had resulted in the expenditure on this service alone trebling or quadrupling itself. The hospitals—there were separate ones for British soldiers and Indian Sepoys with separate sets of medical men, respectively Royal Army Medical Corps and Indian Medical Service—were overstaffed what with a vast hierarchy of medical men, their assistants, nurses, male ald female and the huge army of "Indian Hospital Corps", who constituted the lower ranks of this service, all equipped on the best war basis said Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar in his address to the Madras Economic Association:—

SEPOY AND TOMMY.

A distinction was also made between Indian sepoys and British soldiers, against the former. The former were considered good enough to go first when it was a matter of attacking the foe. In fact, it was the accepted military theory that the Indian sepoys should be sent first to do the pioneering work and later on the great "sagacity" and "effectiveness" of the British army should be brought forward. But the moment a soldier and a sepoy were injured, they got different treatment. The injured British soldiers got a better convenience, was looked after by a better class of nurses and attendants and doctors than the Indian soldiers who were huddled to their hospitals. Very few of these hospitals were ever full, but their equipment and expenditure was on the maximum requisite scale.

MILITARY ENGINEERING SERVICE.

The other points he would mention were the enormous expnditure incurred on the Military Engineering Service, the Cantonment Officers and the mechanisation of the army. The military engineering, he said, reproduced all the characteristic faults of the Civil P. W. D. If only they took an account of the number of abandoned buildings, strewn as wrecks all over the country, they would see what an enormous waste had been going on. The very expenditure on the buildings, he feared was not properly scrutinised. This service in its personnel consumed nearly four crores And since 1914-15 it had thrown an outgrowth the Electrical Engineering Service, so much so, with the whole hierarchy of Engineers and Kc's, and others duplicated, the expenditure had nearly trebled itself. Then he said there was for an inquiry into the way in which Cantonment budgets were made, the amounts of contribution got from residents and the Government. As for mechanisation. it was adopted in India simply because England mechanised her army. Conditions in the two countries were so dissimilar he said that what was advantageous in Englald could be adopted only subject to great limitations in India. In this matter also there ought to be a full scrutiny

NEW HOSPITAL FOR JODHPUR

(From A Correspondent).

JODHPUR, September 12.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur opened a new hospital in his capital on the 9th inst. in the presence of a distinguished gathering, consisting of the Resident of the Western Rajputana States, Sardars, important officers and citizens of the State.

Mr. W.W. Hayward in his speech inviting His Highness to declare the hospital formally open, described in detail the principal features of the new hospital.

The Maharaja declared the hospital open and said, that it might help to relieve the suffering humanity.

After His Highness' speech and the unveiling of the memorial tablet, the visitors were taken round the hospital when words of high praise were spoken by them as to its design, construction and equipment even from the distinguished doctors and architects present.

Kumarshri Narputsinhji, the eldest son of Kumarshri Godji, the second son of His Highness the Maharaja Maharao Saheb of Kutch, expired at Bhuj, after a short illness on 29th August, 1932, at the age of 17 years.

Why is it that our customers are always so very *enthusiastic?*

People who have become regular buyers of EDSU do not show just the ordinary satisfaction of those who have bought a fairly good article and paid a reasonable price for it.

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The reason, however, is quite simple; EDSU customers are getting one of the finest makes of cloth produced in India to-day, and they are getting it *cheaply.*

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NATIONALIST & LABOUR MOVEMENTS MUST GO HAND IN HAND

Close-Up Your Ranks And Adopt G. K. U. Platform Of Unity

MR. J. N. MITRA'S ADDRESS AT MADRAS T. U. C. SESSION

In the course of his presidential address at the 12th session of the All-India Trade Union Congress which sat at Madras on Saturday, Mr. Jatindranath Mitra said:

Just after the end of the world war, the Indian Trade Union movement was entering the first stage of modern trade-unionism. During the years 1918-21, over 30 strong labour organisations sprang up in various industrial centres such as Bombay, Nagpur, Calcutta, Madras, Jamshedpur, Ahmedabad and so on.

COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY.

At this fateful moment in the annals of the struggle of the labouring masses against capitalist exploitation, there appeared a new factor, which no honest trade unionist in this country should hesitate to mention. It was the communists. The propaganda and agitation carried on by them gave the Indian labour movement a correct ideology and indicated a correct way of development. Moreover they rendered the greatest service by interpreting correctly the relation between the labour movement and the movement for national independence. The late Deshabandhu Chitranjan Das the leader of the Nationalist Radicals, declared that the country rested on labour to a very great extent. He recognised the potentiality of the labour movement, although he could not himself help the practical development of the struggle.

SPECTACULAR ADVANCE.

The years 1926-28 marked spectacular advance of the movement. The young Indian proletariat was appearing on the scene as a factor to be contended with. In a series of local strikes and lock-outs the workers developed the sense of solidarity, began to understand the necessity of independent class organisations and showed a growing will to fight. On the other hand radicalization of the nationalist rank and file showed the maturing of the political situation. Objectively, the independent activities of the working class was the basic cause of the impending development of the radicalization of the nationalist ranks. Time was approaching when the Indian working class was to contribute its share in so much as could be done under the existing conditions of immaturity of its own composition, of the lawness of its cultural level, and of the backwardness of its organisation.

"FATAL MISTAKE."

It was precisely at this opportune moment that the first fatal mistake was committed by the ultra-left Trade Unionists. Towards the close of 1928 they advised the Indian working class in the face of all their deficiency, weakness and backwardness to declare a war upon the National Congress and bid for an independent leadership of the anti-imperialist struggle with the slogan of "Proletarian Dictatorship." At that critical moment it was the gravest blunder ever committed. Probably the solidarity and fighting will of the workers of Bombay, Calcutta and Jamshedpur must have turned the heads of those traders who took a very conspicuous part in that memorable struggle. Without minimising the great significance of the various strikes in steel, textile and jute and transport in 1928, any one of us acquainted with the facts of the situation can safely draw the following conclusions from that very valuable experience:—

1. That the workers engaged in these very historic struggles were not as yet definitely formed as a class; 2. that consequently they could not as yet develop revolutionary class consciousness, 3. that any elementary upheaval of wage-slaves is not an indication of the will to capture power or even of conscious class struggle against capitalism and that the workers in other industrial centres of the country were not yet ready to go even as far as their comrades in some particular industrial centres.

INFLUENCE OF CONGRESS.

Although the left wing in the its positive activities, it was still far away from capturing the supreme leadership. Most of the Unions were still under reformist leadership and positively under the influence of the National Congress. So the result of the decision of the ultra-leftists to stand outside the National Congress was simply that they left the great bulk of the workers under the influence of the National Congress. This influence having its roots in the objective conditions of the country, cannot be combated with such cheap weapon as wholesale denunciation which isolated them not only from the nationalist movement but from the labour movement itself.

ULTRA-LEFTISM

The disastrous defeat of the Bombay workers in the year 1929 and the consequent disruption of the Girni Kamgar Union (the Red Flag Union) was also a direct result of ultra-leftism. In the prolonged struggle the textile workers of Bombay in 1928 who had held out stubbornly, came out of the fray though not defeated, but completely exhausted A new strug-trade union movement had been acquiring influence by virtue of gla in this condition was sure to end in defeat. The employers eagerly sought for such an opportunity to lead the workers to demoralization and destroy their powerful union. The ultra-leftists were blind to the realities of the situation. The workers were crushingly defeated. Reaction and demoralization knew no bounds. The workers left their union in thousands and at the end of 1929 the proud union of the textile workers of Bombay existed but in name. Its membership had declined from 80,000 to less than three thousand. In contrast to this Steel works strike at Jamshedpur under the comrade Subhas Bose and Jute workers' strike in Bengal ended in victory; and the G. I. P. Railwaymen's union escaped disaster because its leader Com. R. S. Ruiker knew how far the workers could go under the then conditions. He wisely called a halt and advised a retreat when defeat appeared certain. For this act of realist leadership Com. Ruiker was denounced by these band of orthodox ultra-leftists just when he was arrested and imprisoned But there were others who thought it otherwise.

UNFORTUNATE SPLIT.

The split in the Trade Union Congress in 1929 was indeed very unfortunate. In spite of the persistent attempts of a few reformists, the Indian Trade Union movement had refused to affiliate itself to Amsterdam. Even its non-extremists leaders were mostly against Amsterdam. Those who attended the International Labour Conference at Geneva went as nominees of the Government and not as elected representatives of the Indian workers. On the contray in 1928 the trade union Congress had declared its adhesion to the League against Imperialism. Its president Pandit Jawaher Lal Nehru was an active member of the Executive Committee of the League. Most of the important unions, however, still remained individually under reformist control. In view of this relation of forces it was all the more necessary not to split up the Trade Union Congress.

LEFTISTS CAPTURE T. U. C.

But the orthodox ultra-leftists had no patience. They were drunk with the dream of "proletaian Dictatorship". The ultra-leftist were eager either to transform the Trade Union Congress or a fraction of it into a sort of an inflated communist party. The crisis was aggravated by the arrest of almost all the older left wing Trade Union Leaders who were not in exile, who are now awaiting judgment in the "Meerut Conspiracy Case". The new group now popularly known as ultra-leftists were determined to purge the A. I. T. U. C. of all except themselves. As a matter of fact they together with nationalist radicals had the majority in the Congress All left-wing resolutions including the one declaring affiliation with the Pan-pacific trade Union Secretariat: were passed. The ultra-leftists pressed further so much as to afford a long desired opportunity to the reformists to split up the Trade Union Congress. The split was forced on a very secondary issue namely that of the two moderate leaders participating in the Royal Commission investigating into the conditons of labour. The ultra-left group captured the trade Union Congress, but practically destroyed it in the process. The reformists went out of the T. U. C. not as so many individuals but with a number of unions and formed a parallel national organisation namely the Trade Union Federation.

G. K. U.'S APPEAL FOR UNITY

In the middle of 1930 the Girni Kamgar Union which had repudiated the ultra-left policy and had removed the orthodox group of ultra-leftists from its leadership gave the retort to the reformist policy of the fradulent slogan of unity. Taking up the slogan of unity the G. K. U. formulated a platform on wnich the entire trade union movement should be and could be united as so urgently needed and issued an appeal to all the organised owrkers of the country to endorse the platform. So very anxious were all genuine trade union workers for unity that the platform was immediately endorsed practically by all the unions in Bombay, united provinces and Bengal.

A campaign for popularizing the G. K. U platform was set throughout these provinces. The reformists even could not dare openly oppose the principles of class struggle laid in this platform of unity though very eager for class collaboration. They were trying to sabotage it; so also did the orthodox ultra-leftist group. Ultra-lefts and Right wingers were exposed and found to differ very little essendially. Both were opposed to the much needed unity of the Trade Union movement. Nevertheless the unity movement did gain ground. Large number of affiliated unions to T. U. C. as well as outside it, endorsed the platform of unity except the right wing leaders. The paltform of Unity issued by the G. K. U. committed the trade union movement to the principles of class struggle and to mass activty on a number of immediate demands of the working class. The sponsors of the platform of Unity were prepared to keep the question of international affiliation and Geneva open to be decided by the United Trade Union Congress on the conditions that the right wing unions would endorse the rest of the platform.

TOWARDS CONCILIATION.

The reformists were thus well nigh concerned. Ground was thus prepared to bring the right wing and centrist unions under the banner of the Trade Union Congress. Accordingly the Trade Union Congress was convened to repudiate the policy of secterianism adopted in the previous session at Nagpur and to endorse the broad platform of Unity so as to open its doors to all genuine Trade Union organisations of the country.

The Trade Union Congress met in Calcutta in the beginning of July 1931, under the presidentship of Com. Subash Chandra Bose. Through their control of the old Executive Committee the orthodox ultra-leftists wanted to exclude from the Congress all unions that did not support their policy. They tried to pack the Trade Union Congress with "Delegates" from their "new revolutionary" unions, which did not exist except on Paper.

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT.

On the blessed pretext, of economy the Rly. authorities threw out over 45,000 Rly. employees on the street, demoted 5,000 of them and forced tens of hundreds to work short hours thus cleverly affecting an indirect cut in their wages. The fate of the 5,000 G. I. P Rly. strikers was once for all sealed. In that situation what was demanded of the leaders of the Rly. labour organisations and especially of the All-India Railway Men's Federation, was nothing but organised direct action as an answer to this uncalled for capitalist offensive. But instead of making preparation, organisation and mobilization of the Rly. workers on the demand of "no retrenchment," "No short hours." and so on, the leadership of the Federation came out times without number with mere threats of general strikes and whenever the authorities prepared traps such as the "Court of Enquiry" it unhesitatingly fell into it and dragging the workers behind them.

Now we hear once again the same old talk about the general strike as a protest against retrenchment and it seems from the resolution of the Railwaymens' Convention which was held at Madras on Sept. 2 that the leadership of the Federation has declared that previous preparations were necessary. Let us hope that this time the leadership of the A. R. F. will not commit the same old mistake. In case of organised general strike on the ground of already affected retrenchment and other partial demands of the Railway Labour. I am sure the All-India Trade Union Congress will not only support the Railway-workers but actively help in their struggle against the offensive of the employers. The Trade Union Congress session at Calcutta did call upon the Rly. Labour organisations all over the country to devote a certain period to the preparedness for a general strike which alone could have brought the proud "tin gods" of the Rly. Board to a reasonable mood and even now such an action on their part can be an effective reply to the Murphy Committee's insolent report.

HEROIC DOCK WORKERS.

Same was the attitude of the employers against the workers employed in the cotton textile industry of the country. But owing to tireless work of our comrades in Bombay, Nagpur, Calcutta, etc we could successfully meet the offensive of the capitalists and even in most of these strikes we could come out successful. Besides this, the employers alround were determined to fight the workers and their organisations by means of wage-cut. This sinister motive of the employers stood exposed during the Dock-workers strike in Bombay, miner strike at Jumadoab and Jute strike at Howrah. Inspite of the double-fold attack on the working class both by imperialism as well as capitalism the Dock-workers did take up a brave stand and fought heroically for the redress of their grievances and eventually came out successful.

RESEARCH BUREAU SERVICES.

The efforts made by the Bombay Labour Research Bureau, and a similar body at Bangalore have proved to be successful. In my opinion organisations like these can render a very useful service to the cause of the Indian labour movement and therefore the A. I. T. U. C. should accord its fullest support to the workers and organisers of these bodies in all the provinces. Such institutions are indeed very necessary at a time when the mischief-makers are out to create artificial communal trouble.

RIGHT TO NATIONAL FREEDOM

Although the Trade Union Congress is not a political party there cannot be a single genuine trade unionist who will dare declare that the trade union movement in India has nothing to do with the movement for national freedom. The trade union Congress must unnesitatingly declare in favour of India's right to national freedom and self-determination and any movement that will be set up in course of time must be supported actively from the point of view of the working class.

ADOPT UNITY PLATFORM.

For more than one reason unity in the ranks of the labour movement is essential. By achieving this much needed unity we shall be inaugurating new era of the working class movement, which is bound to grow out of the objective condition of exploitation and the oppression by the present system of society, challenging the dictates of a decadent order. The vigorous mobilization of the workers under the banner of the All-India Trade Union Congress with a view to give rise to a powerful labour movement will stand like a towering monument in the history of the oppressed masses. I therefore appeal to this session of the All-India Trade Union Congress to adopt the platform of unity issued by the Grini Kamgar Union as the basis of uniting developing and building up the labour movement in India.

LEPERS IN THE STREETS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There seems to be a steady influex of lepers in the city for past few months. Many of them have made their home under the friendly archways along Hornby Road, near the P. and O. Bank, from where they sally forth on begging expeditions, to the great disgust and repugnance of pedestrians, unchecked and unchallenged!

Is there no Responsible Body on whom we could get the thumb screws for this gross and criminal negligence? No people in any other city of Bombay's standing, would allow themselves to be subjected to contagion of the most loathsome disease known to mankind a living death—as in this city—second largest in the British Empire! Any way, no people in any part of the civilized world would tolerate this indifference of civic authority to one of its prime duties—the segregation of persons suffering from infectious and contageous diseases.

Only a few days ago we read of people running away and barricading themselves in their houses against a few of these unfortunates, who had escaped from their Asylum, in a Continental City.

(No. B.—The wretches were roped in within a few hours of their escapade.)

But people here in India are so hibituated to disease and its relevant dangers that nothing seems to come amiss to the larger section of them while the other philosophically attributes it to "karma".

Here is a public grievance that has already been long delayed and is bound to have dire consequences if not redressed immedately.—Yours, etc.,

E. F. CALDEIRO.

Mahim, Sept. 11.

DADAR'S NEEDS

WOMEN'S LIBRARY AND PARK

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As a direct result of electrification of both the B.B. and C. I. Railway and G.I.P. Railway tracks, Dadar has now come almost within a stone's throw from the City, as it hardly takes now more than 15 minutes by a fast train, to reach the Churchgate or Bori Bunder Stations, which mainly serve the Fort area. The trams from the very inception and frequent bus services of late have also helped in the process.

Recently there has been an almost continuous influx of population at Dadar and to cope with this usexpected demand several huge buildings have been erected within the short space of 3—4 years, while almost every available piece of vacant Improvement Trust Land is being occupied.

TYPICAL SUBURB.

We can now also boast of having four public Markets, six High Schools (including three exclusively for girl students). Two Gymnasiums, two Parks and last but not least three Free Reading Rooms and Libraries (including one Municipal owned). We have also scores of Clubs, Societies, etc., and there are two Cinema houses to amuse us. Furthermore we have also a number of prosperous Co-operative Housing Societies including the Parsi, the Hindu, the Deccani Brahmins, the Saraswat, the South Indian, etc., at Matunga and Dadar, and in addition there is a very large sprinkling of Indian Christian population, which makes Dadar a typically cosmopolitan suburb of Bombay.

And yet it is our standing regret that we have not a single Municipal Park or Public Library and Reading Room exclusively for the use of our women folk, unlike the more ostentatious Girgaum or her more favoured sister the Fort ward.

OPEN AIR.

In this progressive age should even Bombay grudge our mothers, wives and daughters a whiff of natures abundant open air in the evening or a look at the daily paper once a day, by not providing them with a separate Public Park and Library And this is the least they can expect by way of ordinary amenities of social life at the expense of their menfolk—the general tax-payers.

It is therefore earnestly hoped that this question will be seriously taken up by our city fathers and a long felt want will be early removed. In the meanwhile a lead could be also given in this direction by The Dadar Sarvajanik Vachanalaya or The Peoples' Free Reading Room and Library at Dadar by keeping their respective institutions open exclusively for ladies during the afternoon from say 2 to 5 p.m. with a girl clerk in temporary charge of the premises, to enable women of all classes, to make use unreservedly of both of these useful public institutions. And why not also reserve the newly built small public park on The Tilak Bridge, exclusively for women and children, when it is so often said that it was built with that aim eventually in view?

FACILITIES.

If these suggestions find favour with the authorities concerned, I have not the slightest doubt that women of all classes from Parel, Dadar, Matunga and even as far as Kurla will hail them as a real boon and take utmost advantage of the facilities, which may be afforded to them. This will also afford opportunities for the women to move out of the congested localities for some time in the day, which is sure to pay dividends in terms of better health for them. This may also safely be expected to bring about a lower level of expenses on the part of the Municipal Health Department.—Yours, etc.,

V. K. NAGARKAR.

Dadar, Bombay. Sept. 10.

TREATMENT OF UNTOUCHABLES BY PATELS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the villages on this side, it is always found that when the so-called untouchables present themselves as complainants and accused before police patels, they have to sit down upon heels or hams on the open ground and that too rough, in front of their chowkies and houses, where no chowkies are provided by Government. Even during the hot days no arrangement is made to protecct these poor people from the sun.

It is unfair on the part of the Bombay Government that it should make no rules strictly enjoining the police patels to provide the so-called untouchables with mats or some proper thing to sit on and that, too under the roof of the chowki or house where the police patels hold their courts.

To see the so-called untouchables crouching as animals for hours togther for want of sitting accommodation is distressing and discreditable.

The houses being the private property of the police patels, if they dislike to admit the so-called untouchables under their roofs, when the court is held, provision should be made for holding courts in the sheds otherwise called "Dharam Shalas", of the public temples, which are everywhere open here to the untouchables to go and sit there.

Will any member move in the Council to remedy this grievance of untouchables?—Yours, etc.

V. S. DALVI.

Aravali, Vengurla,
Sept. 4.

WAR AGAINST SLAVERY

Ethiopian Emperor's Activities

The Addis Ababa correspondent of "The Times" writes:

The Emperor Haile Salassie, now released from the preoccupation of the recent political troubles, has found time to devote to his anti-slavery campaign. A new Slavery Department has been constituted by decree. It is to be independent of the Ministry of the Interior—that is to say, its Director will be directly responsible to the Emperor.

Ligamaqwas Mangesha, recently Ethiopian Minister in Rome, a young man of good family, is to be the first Director. M de Halpert, the Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior is to advise the Department. A council composed of all the Rases and several other important dignitaries, presided over by the Heir-Apparent, Prince Asfao Wasan, will support the Department.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY?

An Ethiopian Anti-Slavery Society is to be founded forthwith under the active patronage of the Emperor. No one will be admitted who has not previously liberated the slaves, if any, in his possession. There exists already quite a body of opinion among the younger officers in favour of such a society. Its object will be to exert pressure on the Slavery Department to keep it up to its work. The Emperor hopes that the members of the Council will be induced to enter the society, but they will have to conform to the condition concerning the release of their slaves. The school for slave children, started some years ago but allowed to languish, is to be revived and placed under the Department.

EMPEROR'S SCHEME.

The Government is liberating all the slaves of Ras Hailu and Sultan Aba Jifar of Jimma, and a special committee is considering what is to be done with them. Those already employed by their former masters on the land will be settled on the land they worked for their masters. Registration of slaves is already in progress, and the Slavery Department is to publish statistics. A part of the Emperor's scheme will be a model prison for which the funds will be provided from his private purse.

Professor Work, the United States Adviser to the Ministry of Education, is to try to raise money in America t found an Ethiopian University at Addis Ababa, the University to be controlled by the American philanthropists who subscribe the money. The Ethiopian Government will contribute £50,000 towards the cost. Dr. Work has already sailed for America.

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FURTHER BREAK IN AMERICAN COTTON PRICES

Wall-Street Market Demoralised On Possibility Of Democratic Victory

AGGRESSIVE SELLING AND SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING

BOMBAY, Sept. 14

The reported split in the Republican party and possibility of Democratic Victory are mainly responsible for the demoralised state of the Wall Street market. The weakness displayed by stocks and shares is reacting on cotton prices. There continues aggressive selling stimulated by weakness of Wall Street and Southern hedge selling. At the moment there seems to be less confidence but the fact remains that prices have declined to a level reached on August 8 when the first official Bureau report was published. Thus there remains, nothing to be discounted as regards cotton statistics are concerned. I think the decline is overdone and is rather too rapid. There is also a belief that the weekly Bureau report will be favourable when cents basis of cotton prices a crop promise of 11 to 11-1/2 million bales is most reasonable and we think those who courage and patience to buy cotton at present prices and on all declines will do well in the long run.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 to 16 points and kept on declining on aggressive selling. At the time of Liverpool close, prices were quoted at a decline of 23 points. At this level there was a fairly good demand and most of the decline was recovered and when the highest level of the market was reached during the last hour October delivery was quoted 8 points under last closing. During the last half an hour there was heavy selling which in conjunction with Southern hedge selling depressed to the lowest level of the day and the market closed at a net decline of 29 to 32 points. Spot cotton prices declining 35 points at 7.40c.

The New Orleans cottn futures market was easy and closed at decline of 30 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices declined 30 points at 7.35c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of points. Easier Alexandria and Egyptian markets caused belated long liquidation. The market later sold off on poor New York and weakness of stock market. The offtake was poor and the market closed barely steady at decline 32 to 33 points, mid-ing American spot cotton prices declined 36 points at 6.10d per lb. Egyptian cotton prices declined 25 to 37 points and Egyptian cotton prices closed at a decline of 36 to 28 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy and closed at decline of 77 to 41 points.

1-1/2 CENTS TO DISCOUNT BEARISH FACTORS

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: Wall Street appears to be demoralised on reported split in Republican party and prices declined further in anticipation of favourable weekly weather report.

Parside estimates American mills consumption during past month at 395,000 Bales and the National Textile Merchants figures for last month were fairly satisfactory. The Political situation in the Far East, Germany, and India is causing anxiety and traders seem cautious about further commitments.

Although caution is necessary on the short side at his level present situation does not seem sound for fresh purchases till October New York tenders are completed.

The general opinion amongst spinners seems to be that 6-1/2 cents would discount all known bearish factors.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 7.56 (2-33 p.m.) lowest 7.33 (close). Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Decline owing to reaction due. Advance too rapid. Continued "Bull" liquidation. Hedge selling. As the market is depressed it is probably a good time to buy.

Liverpool:—Sentiment turning bearish influenced by generally favourable weather. Lack signs industrial recovery. Renewed German instability. Democratic victory Maine election and reactionary tendency other markets.

New York.—Foreign and local liquidation. Covering rallying tendencies nullified by spot houses hedging.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

Except Texas temperatures normal rainfall limited, fairly favourable, but Texas rains three six days, coolness damaging. Domestic Mills increasing activity. Lancashire strike cripples. Continent Mills gain. Commoditie business activity rise.

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in August at 395,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during August was 15,800.

Their Liverpool agents cabled as under:—

9-30 a.m.:—No precipitation slightly warmer.

10-45 a.m.:—Liverpool considerable long liquidation, stopless orders being reached.

12-25 p.m.:—Between midnigh and daylight, light to moderate rainfall Alabama. Weather cool. Rain expected.

5-10 p.m.:—Weakness 'marke result of Maine elections, showing possibility democratic victory. Expect indifferent commodity markets for a while, but no definite interruption in recover trend.

8-50 p.m.:—New York eased on hedge selling.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cabl from Liverpool:—

"Although prices will probably go lower we would exercise caution at the decline."

"Spot demand falling off after the recent decline, basis strong market heavy under renewed liquidation. We think market i in a healthy condition. Textile conditions greatly improved Think well of the market and would keep long."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 13.

Middling Spot	7.45—30
October	7.33—31
December	7.51—29
January, 1933	7.56—30
March, 1933	7.71—32
May, 1933	7.82—30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 13.

October	7.35—30
December	7.52—28
Middling Spot	7.35—30

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, 10-55 A. M.

New Yoork, Sept. 13.

(As known in Liverpool at closing Time.)

October	7.42
January	7.63
March	7.79

NEW YORK, NOON CALL.

October	7.44
January	7.65
March	7.78

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	39 000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	19.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

	10-10 A. M. Quotations	To-day's price.
September, 1932		5.73—32
October, 1932	5.87	5.72—32
November, 1932		5.71—32
December, 1932		5.71—32
January, 1933	5.88	5.72—32
February, 1933		5.73—33
March, 1933	5.91	5.75—33
April, 1933		5.76—33
May, 1933	5.95	5.78—33
June, 1933		5.79—33
July, 1933	5.98	5.81—33
August, 1933		5.82—33
September, 1933		5.83—33
Middling Spot.		6.10—36

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

Sakellaridis, October	8.19
November	8.25
December	8.25
January, 1933	8.35
March, 1933	8.42
May, 1933	8.50
July, 1933	8.58
F. G. F. Spot	8.75

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

Broach, Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.68
Broach Fine, (Good Staple)	5.80
Broach, Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.92
C. P. Oomra, Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.73
Oomra Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.98
Oomra Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.03
Bengal, Good,	4.74
Bengal, Fully Good	4.84
Bengal, Fine	4.94
Scinde, Fully Good	4.84
Scinde, Fine	4.94
Scinde, Superfine	5.04

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 13.

Silver:—Market uncertain.

Spot	17-5/8
Forward	17-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 13.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £5/18/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 13.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 3/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 1-39/64 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 1-53/64 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 13.

T.T. London on Berlin	14.63-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.67
T.T. London on Brussels	25.14
T.T. London on Madrid	43.28
T.T. London on Milan	67.87
T.T. London on Berne	18.05
T.T. London on Paris	88.96
T.T. London on Prague	117.50
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.48-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 13.

Cottonseed Bombay. Hull ton:—No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton:—Sept/Oct. sellers £12/17/6.

Rapeseed Torio, Hull/Continent: Sept/Oct. sellers £12/0/0.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 13.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: Sept/Oct. sellers £11/10/0.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: Sept/Oct. sellers £9/15/0.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton: Sept/Oct. nominal £12/0/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 13.

Linseed Oil, naked London. cwt: Oct/Dec. sellers 17/10½.

Linseed Oil, naked London. cwt: Jan/April paid 18/9.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 13.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Spot:—Sellers 2-9/16.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 13.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—

Sept./Oct. sellers 27/3.

Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes Sept/Oct. sellers 27/6.

Wheat South Australian Parcels. Sept/Oct. sellers 29/-.

Wheat Choice White Karachi. Parcels:—No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Sept. 13

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No, 25 C & F Calcutta: Sept/Dec. sellers per cwt 8/-

C and F Bombay:—

Sept/Dec. sellers per cwt 8/0-1/2

C and F Karachi:—

Sept/Dec. sellers per cwt 8/0-1/2

Bombay Cotton

SUDDEN IMPROVEMENT

Bombay, Sept. 14.

In sympathy with a further decline in New York Futures of 31 points, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 215/- for Broach A./M. delivery. Yesterday there was heavy long liquidation, and various rumours about inability of some traders to meet their liabilities caused heavy unloading. These sales resulted in an oversold condition and if prices would have opened at the expected Rate there would have been a drop of Rs. 55 per candy from the high level reached on Ia Thursday before the receipt of the Bureau Report Such a drastic decline was mostly due to accumulation of an extensive long interest. But the present decline has corrected overbought state and heavy forced liquidation was responsible for sudden rise in prices to-day.

It was rumoured that Mahatmaji will be released and there will be considerable improvement in the political situation These rumours induced heavy buying at the opening and in the absence of any seller, the market opened strong at Rs. 223/- for Broach A./M. delivery.

At the opening there was some long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 220/4 but the offerings were well absorbed and prices gradually recovered to Rs. 222/8 At this level the market remained steady with a limited turnover of business

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 6 points but it opened firm at a rise of 9 points. In the local market there was heavy buying on account of Indore settlement and the market closed at 4.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach T./M.	225
Oomra D./J.	202
Bengal D./J.	179

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

September	157.60—4.50
December	165.70—4.70
March	173.30—5.60

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RTTES

Bombay, Sept. 14.

	Sup.	Fine	F. G.	Good
M G Rajputana	192	138	194	180
M G Rajputana	190	186	182	178
M G Punjab	190	186	182	178
M G Oomra No. 3	213	209	205	...
M G Oomra No. 1	220	216	212	...
M G Oomra No. 2	216	212	208	...
M G Broach No. 2	224	221	217	213
M G Punjab-American	234	231	227	223
M G Surat	276	173	269	265
M G Rajpipla	272	269	265	261

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

200 Japan T & Co Ghatanjin 10 off

63 Ital-India Chopada 191

55 Kotak & Co. Nagar 189

25 Motiram Vaghji Kampala Old 200

100 Do. Kampala 326½

100 Currimbhai Dabhoi 10 off

95 B. Mavji Kundla 47 off

100 Bussan & Co. Tankaria Road 215½

28 Currimbhai Agra 172

154 B Mavji Veraval 175½

38 Bhavanji Lakhmidas Nasirabad 180

45 Do. Bijainagar 180

60 Swadesh Mill Khanewal 222

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 14

Bengal Superfine	200
Bengal Fine	195
Bengal F.G.	190
Sindh-Punjab Fine	195
Sind-Punjab F.G.	190
Wardha-Hingt Fine	207
Nagpur Savner Fine	210
Yeotmal Fine	205
Arvi Fine	205
Ellichpur Fine	205
Amraoti Fine	202
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	202
Mulkapur Fine	197
Khandesh Fine	197
Muthia F.G.	165
Jalna/Sallu F.G.	190
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	205
Ujjan/Shujaulpur F.G.	205
Broach F.G.	215
Punjab/American	210
Punjab American mix	200
Cambodia	260
Miraj/Sangli	220
Compta Good	225/30
Bagalkot	210
Jinja	310
Busoga	320
Kampala	325

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York Sept. 13.

Demand Bills 3.48-3/8

Liverpool Cotton Prices Firm

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept 14.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at decline of 3 to 6 points in sympathy with overnight decline in New York.

Weather reports were unfavourable from the United States Cotton Belt and the market opened at rise of 9 points and further rise of 9 points was registered on renewed buying and covering by noon.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Daily Weather

EAST: Temperatures ranged from 56 to 86 degrees. Weather was mostly clear. Rainfall: — Jacksonville 9/10 inch

CENTRAL: Temperatures ranged from 60 to 90 degrees. Weather was mostly clear. Rainfall:—New Orleans 1/5 inch.

WEST: Temperatures ranged from 58 to 94 degrees. Weather was mostly clear. Rainfall: — North Plate 1/10 inch.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, September 13.

Steadier pending expected Cuban decision segregated stocks.

COTTON STRADDLES

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—Oct. 399 Jany. 376; March 367.

Bombay — Liverpool:—Broach A./May (215)—Liverpool May (5.72) Rs. 34 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay —New York:—Brooch A./May (215) New York May (7.32) Rs. 34½ at 3.48 3/8 Cross Rate.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 14.

	Rs.
3½ p. c. G. P. Notes	68-6
4 p. c. 1931/36 Conv.	98-11
4 p. c. 1934/37 Loan.	95-10
4 p. c. 1960/70 Loan.	78-15
4½ p. c. 1934 Bonds.	99-13
4½ p. c. 1955/60 Loan.	89-14
5 p. c. 1939/44 Loan.	98-14
5 p. c. 1930/44 Loan.	98-14
5 p. c. 1940/43 Loan.	98-12
5 p. c. 1935 Bonds.	100-6
3½ p. c. 1930/40 Loan.	102-4
3½ p. c. 1933/36 Bonds.	101-10
3½ p. c. 1935 T. Bonds.	104-6
TAX FREES	
5 p. c. 1945/55 Loan	104-11
5 p. c. 1933 Bonds.	101-7
5 p. c. 1932 Bonds.	100-2
3½ p. c. 1935 B. D. L.	105-11
STATE LOANS	
5½ p. c. 1938 Mysore	103-8
5 p. c. 1955 Mysore	102-0
CORPORATION LOANS. Taxable.	
4 p. c. B. P. T. 1974	74-0
4 p. c. M. Deb. 1974	73-0
5 p. c. M. Deb. 1959	97-4
5 p. c. K. P. T. 1956	103-0
5 p. c. K. P. T. 1956	103-
5½ p. c. B. I. T. 1937	

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, September 14.

The silver market ruled steady to-day on scattered short covering. The outlook continues uncertain and business is restricted:—

Ready Silver	56	4	0
Bhadarva	56	4	0
Aso delivery	56	9	0
Ready Gold	29	1	0
Sovereigns	18	3	0

SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 14

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Sugar Java	15	5	0
Ready ex-docks	5	9	0
By s.s. "Ranee"	5	8	6
By s.s. "India"	5	6	9
By s.s. "Querimba"	5	8	0
September Shipment	5	5	9
October &/or Nov.	5	6	0
January &/or March	5	6	0

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Sept. 14.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat September	5	4	6
Wheat May	5	2	0
Linseed September	7	8	
Linseed May	6	11	6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Big Decline Averted By Rumours

BULL OPERATORS WATCHING COTTON MOVEMENTS

Bombay, September 14.

As a result of drastic decline in raw cotton prices, the share market was expected to open at a big decline. As a matter of fact Bulls were nervous and several weak holders were expected to unload their speculative purchases. The protection granted to the textile industry against non-British goods had imparted better feeling and several operators carried long interest as cotton prices were also reaching to new high levels.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

But the last American cotton Bureau report administered a big blow to Bull operators and cotton prices in America have declined over 200 points and in Bombay Broach A./M. delivery declined from Rs. 270 to Rs. 219 The Share Bazaar was closed during these days and it was expected to open at a big decline to-day.

POLITICAL RUMOURS.

It was freely rumoured that Mahatma Gandhi will be soon released and the political situation will greatly improve in this country. It was even said that Mahatmaji will attend the next session of the R.T.C.

BETTER OPENING.

These unfounded rumours induced heavy short covering in the cotton market and the share opened much better than expectation. Prices were quoted about Rs. 15 lower as compared with the last closing. There was utter absence of buying and the market ruled quiet with scattered liquidation. Several operators are keenly watching developments in the cotton market and Bulls are looking for a reaction after rapid decline.

The technical situation of the market is unsound as there exists a fairly large long interest.

PRICE MOVEMENTS.

Bombay Dyeing opened at 677-1/2; improved to 680 and closed at 668-3/4. Fazuls touched 282-1/2 and finished at 275. Nagpores closed at 275, after being done as high as 283-1/4. Centuries touched 213-1/4 and closed at 207-1/2. Kohinoors declined to 135 and Pears were on offer at 140/12.

Burmas shared in the general tall and tumbled down to 352-1/2 after opening at 366-1/4. Steel ordys failed to hold their own despite some strength at the start and closed at 25/10. Cement shares also weakened. Katnis being done at 150. Indians were on offer at 172/8. Andhras declined to 1000 and Powers were on offer at 677-1/2. Bombay Trams closed at 108/7.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, September 14.

Bombay Dyeing 677;68;
Century 213,15;7;8;
Colaba 70;
Crescent 47;42
Fazul 276;32;74.
Indore 352;347;
Madhowji 7.
Nagpur 278;84;75
New Great 123;17;
Pearl 153;56;43;
Simplex 48
Swadeshi 216;8
Burma 136;63;66;52
Hydro 130-10; 30-5;
Tram 103;9;8-2;8-7
Ord. 27;26¼;27-N;
Ord. 27;26-4;27-10;25-8;25-10
Bundi 13-12;10;8
Indian 176;72
Katni Ord. 150
Alcock N. 128;

TEXTILE SECTION

Ahmedabad Advance	295-0
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	668/12
Century	208/2
Central India	275
Colaba Land	70
Crescent	47/8
Dawn Mills	485
E. D. Sassoon	0-3½
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	30
Edward Sassoon	25
Finlay	85
Fazulbhoy	274/6
Gokak	111/4
Hindustan	1462
Indian Manufg.	1262/8
Indian Bleaching	141/4
Indore/Malwa	347/8
Kasturchand	7/0
Khatau	88/12
Kohincor	134/6
Lakshmi	975
Morarjee	400
Madhavjee	7/6
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	105-0
New City	43-12
New Great	117/8
Pearl	148/2
Simplex	48/12
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	1950
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93-8
Sassoon Silk	45
Swan	55-0
Simplex	50
Swadeshi	208/2
Tata Mills	15-0
Vishnu	1550

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	122/8
Andhra Valley Ord.	1080
Andhra Valley Pref.	1061/4
Bombay Tram Ordy.	108/7
Tata Hydro Ordy.	130/5
Broach Electric	7/10
Karachi Electic	150/0
Surat Electric	117/8
Suburban Electric	100/0
Tata Power Ordy.	667/8
Tata Hydro Pref.	108/2
Tata 8 p.c. Def.	107/4
Tata Power Pref.	1230

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	121/4
Br Burma Petrol	2/11
Bombay Burma Old	352/8
Bombay Burma New	12674
Bombay Steamer	206/4
Bombay Telephone	56
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	52/14
Bellapur Sugar	132
Indian Radio Ordy.	270
Indian Radio Defd.	260
Indian Mercantile	29/12
McKenzies	60-0
New India Assurance	19-2
Jupiter Insurance	6-2
Oriental Insurance	1945
Vulcan Insurance	5-4
Port Canning	560-0
Scindia Steam	7-11
Tata Construction	44
Tata Iron & S. Ordy.	25-10
Tata Iron & S. Def.	225
Tata 1st Pref.	118-12
Tata 2nd Pref.	42-4
Tata Oil	18-2

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	615
Amritsar Patti Ord.	88-12
Dhond Bharamati	74
Gujarat	49
Hoshiarpur Doab	68
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	55
Mymensing Rebate	66
Mymensing Gtd.	63-0
Pachora Jamner	90
Sara Sirajgunj	67
Sialkot Narowall	72
Sind Light	46-0
Tapti Valley	605
Upper Sind Light	64-0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	90
Baroda Bank	71-8
Bombay Provincial	53
Central Bank	15-14
Eastern Bank	60
Imperial F.P.	1180
Imperial P P.	288-2
Union Bank	3/6

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	13-8
Gwalior Cement	51
Indian Cement	177
Katni Cement Ordy.	150
Katni Cement Defd	520
Punjab Cement Ordy.	8
Shahabad Cement	195
Shivrajpur	19
United Cement	75

LONDON METAL.

London, Sept 13.

	£
Copper Braziers	44-1/2
Yellow Metal	38-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	9-7/6
Tin English Ingot	150

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York Sept. 13

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality), Spot:—9-1/4.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1932

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Leaders' Efforts To Save Mahatma's Life

CONFERENCE AT DELHI PROPOSED

Malaviyaji's Call

WHITEHALL WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS

The decision of Mahatma Gandhi to "fast unto death" if the depressed classes are separated from the Hindu community for election purposes, is the one absorbing topic of discussion throughout the country, as well as in England.

The leaders realise the gravity of the issue before them—the death of the Mahatma by fasting or a prompt settlement with the depressed classes.

SEPARATE PEN

"I honestly believe," says Pandit Malaviya in an appeal, "that there is enough of patriotism and true devotion to religion among us to help us to arrive at an agreement, which will satisfy the reasonable desire of the leaders of the depressed classes to take their proper share in the public life of the country without putting them in a separate pen and segregating them from the rest of the community in which they are borne and to which they adhere in spite of the disadvantages to which they have been exposed."

GOOD OUT OF EVIL

He appeals to the depressed classes and to all other Hindu leaders to meet and discuss the matter with a determination to come to an agreement and in view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi's fast begins on Sept. 20 he proposes that a few of the leaders should meet at Delhi on Sept. 17 and 18 and "arrive at an agreement and thus extract good out of evil."

HINDU SOCIETY ON TRIAL

(From Our Own Correspondent)
BENARES, Sept. 13

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued the following statement to the press:—

The country has been stunned by the news that Mahatma has decided to fast himself to death, for the sake of the depressed classes.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has coldly said in his letter to him that the decision of the British Government stands but has added that an agreement among the communities themselves can substitute other electoral arrangements for those Government have devised

There is no Hindu who has done more both by precept and by example, for the uplift of the depressed classes than Mahatma Gandhi. He has frequently stated that he regards special electorates for the depressed classes as much harmful to them as to the Hindu society. He has given conclusive proof of his conviction by his resolution to give up his life, as a last protest against the perpetuation of the segregation of the depressed classes and the widening of the gulf between them and the rest of the Hindu community which the Mahatma and other Hindu reformers have been doing their very best to bridge.

MOST HONOURED INDIAN

The British Government seem not to be perturbed by the thought that the life of the most honoured Indian should be sacrificed at the alter of their decision but no Indian can bear the thought of such a loss to the motherland and to mankind.

It is a matter of pain that we were not able to come to an agreement amongst ourselves regarding the representation of the depressed classes, as also generally among Hindus. Muslims and Sikhs in the legislatures of the future, but it will be a national disaster and an indelible shame if the leaders of the depressed classes and of the rest of the Hindu community fail, even in the face of the loss which stares us to arrive at an agreement on the question despite our failure in the past. I honestly believe that there is enough of patriotism and true devotion to religion among us to help us to arrive at an agreement, which will satisfy the reasonable desire of the leaders of the depressed classes to take their proper share in the public life of the country without putting them in a separate pen and segregating them from the rest of the community in which they are born and to which they adhere in spite of the disadvantages to which they have been exposed I appeal to all my brethren of the depressed classes and to all other Hindu leaders to meet and discuss the matter with determination to come to an agreement and in view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi's fast begins on Sep. 20 I propose that a few of us should meet at Delhi on Sep. 17 and 18 and arrive at an agreement and thus extract good out of evil. I hope to reach Delhi on the night of Sep. 17 at the latest.

PREMIER'S IMPUTATION

Babu Rajendra Prasad's Reply

(From A Correspondent).
BENARES, Sept. 13.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued the following statement:—

To-day's papers publish the correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and the Premier and the Secretary of State. Mahatma Gandhi's reasons for his momentous decision are fully explained but the Premier's reply imputing to him all inconceivably unworthy motive may create misunderstanding in unthinking minds.

The Premier's plea that no separate electorates for the de-

(Continued on page 8)

WHITEHALL WATCHING

LONDON, Sept. 13.

With reference to the reports that the Government of India intend to release Mahatma Gandhi from prison when he begins his fast on September 20 it may be stated that no such decision has been taken. The steps which may be necessary if Mahatma Gandhi carries out his threat to fast unto death are, however, receiving close consideration.—B.O.W.

PATEL'S APPEAL

Mahatma Should Not End His Life

LONDON, September 13.

Mr. V. J. Patel, ex-Speaker of the Indian Legislative Assembly, in an interview with Reuter in connection with his cabled appeal to Mahatma Gandhi to reconsider his decision to fast, said that the Gandhi-MacDonald correspondence was six months' old and therefore belonged to the political psychology of that period. Mahatma Gandhi's present position was not to be interpreted as acceptance by the Congress or India of a rest of the British Government's programme with its communal settlement, of which the depressed classes problem, however important, was only a minor problem.

"Let there be no misunderstanding in Britain that after the removal of this ludicrous communal provision, India's right for complete national independence will finish. It will continue unabated.

Some people would try to describe Mahatma Gandhi's attitude as merely a political stunt. This may be true of ordinary politicians but not of the more profound cult of unqualified and unlimited non-violence. This is not a stunt, but a perfectly logical step."

He deplored Mahatma Gandhi's decision because the Mahatma had dedicated his life to the service of the oppressed and depressed millions and he had no right to take back what he had already given away by ending his life in this manner.—Reuter.

LITTLE GANDHI OF LONDON

Indian Student Also To Fast

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Advanced Indian Nationalists in London have been roused to high fervour by Mahatma Gandhi's decision to fast. Mr. Mukherji, a Bengali Brahmin student of London University, starts on a fast on September 20, until he or Mahatma Gandhi dies or Government "yield."

Mr. Lansbury, in a speech at Poplar, declared that Mahatma Gandhi, self-martyred for faith, would be a mightier force still. "Bring Gandhi and representative Indians together again to argue the matter out," he said. "Let us refuse to try to impose a settlement that can lead only to strife and conflict."+Reuter.

DAY FOR FASTING AND PRAYER

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

In a statement to the press, the Punjab Achut Uddhar Mandal suggest the immediate calling of a depressed classes conference of the province, comprising representatives of all communities, in order to give "unequivocal support to a scheme of joint electorates in the best interests of the country and to strengthen the hands of Mahatmaji to achieve that purpose."

The Mandal also fixes September 20 as a day for fasting and prayer all over the province.—A. P.

SECRET DEBATE ON WAR DEBTS

U. S. AMBASSADOR SEES PREMIER

LONDON, Sept. 14.

"Mystery discussions," which included references to Britain's debt to the United States, were held yesterday at 10 Downing Street, according to the "Daily Herald."

The paper says that the Premier and Sir John Simon represented Britain and the United States was represented by her Ambassador, Mr. Mellon, and Senator Reed.

The meeting was held at the invitation of the Premier to discuss questions of mutual interest.

The paper emphasises the importance of the presence of Senator Reed, who is President Hoover's chief spokesman in the Senate and has been very prominent in the recent war debts discussions in the United States.—Reuter.

EPIC OF ICEBERG LAND

HOW FYING FAMILY WAS SAVED IN TIME

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 13.

After all hope of safety had been abandoned wireless messages from Greenland announced that the flying family had been rescued by the British Trawler Lord Talboat. The latter has now returned to Finnsed East Greenland. The flying family were located in the darkness off a deserted east twenty miles south of Angmagsalik. The family boarded the trawler at daybreak abandoning the wrecked amphibian.

Unless the trawler can take the Hutchinson to Iceland or Aberdeen, the family will be forced to spend he whole of the winter Angamgsalik, which would be very trying not only to the family but also to the innabitants, who have only sufficient food for the winter.—Reuter.

KREUGER WAS A CROOK

Bankruptcy Report Revelations

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIMES

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 13.

"Not a man of business, but a criminal," is the verdict on the late Ivar Kreuger, given in a preliminary report of the administrators of Messrs. Kreuger and Toll's bankrupt estates, extracts from which have been published in the Press.

After analysing the gigantic frauds perpetrated, the report concludes that Kreuger was by nomeans a great business man as he made himself out to be. From the date when he could keep up the pretence no longer he started to bluff, with vast fictitious profits, to maintain the impression of his financial genius.

CRIMINAL.

It was not as a business man, declares the report, but as a criminal that he was distinguished from the ordinary people.

The report alleges that the directors of the Kreuger and Toll Company frequently had full knowledge of the falsity of the reports and communiques published by Kreuger regarding the position of the concern.—Reuter.

100 SURE GENERAL

LONDON, Sept. 13.

It was the commander's premature optimism which led to Paraguayans celebrating a "victory" by the recapture of Fort Boqueron, according to a communique issued by the Bolivian Legation in London, which claims that the commander of the Paraguayans, Col. Estigarribia, was so sure of triumph that he communicated news of the "victory" to his Government, but subsequently finding that his attack had failed, shot himself.

The communique states that heavy fighting continues.—Reuter.

HIS 71st CONVICTION

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Mr. John Amery, son of the former Dominions Secretary, whose recent matrimonial hopes were frustated by his father's refusal of consent, was fined at the Westminster Police Court £50 and costs and disqualified from holding a driving license for five years in respect of four motoring offences, including dangerous driving.

Mr. Amery, who was absent in Paris on business, has seventy previous motoring convictions.—Reuter.

RONALD ROSS FUND

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The fund organised for the recognition of the services of Sir Ronald Ross, one of the foremost pioneers in the fight against tropical diseases, has closed at £15,500. He has been lying ill in London for several weeks.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE PEACE TALKS

Government Submit Proposals

LONDON, Sept. 13.

In an atmosphere of cautious hope and expectancy, the joint conference called by the Minister of Labour to find a way out of the strike in a manufacturing section of the Lancashire cotton industry, opened in Manchester.

Mr. F. W. Leggett, the principal assistant secretory to the Industrial Relations Department of the Labour Ministry, presided over the large gathering, which was representative of employers and wrkers.

It is understood that he submitted certain proposals, not yet disclosed, after which both sides agreed to appoint a special committee, which it is believed is discussing the difficult question of reinstatement of the 2,000 displaced operatives.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL BETTER

RUGBY, Sept. 13.

Material improvement is reported from Salzburg, Austria, in the coondition of Mr. Winston Churchill, who is in bed with a mild attack of paratyphoid.—B. O. W.

GREECE WILL PAY

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Greece has agreed to pay 30 per cent of her debt interest obligations to the British holders this year. Greece had originally pleaded an inability to meet the whole of her external debt but she opened negotiations following an appeal by the British Government.—Reuter.

NO SURRENDER!

Irish Labour Flocks To De Valera's Flag

FOOD FOR PEOPLE MORE URGENT THAN TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN

DUBLIN, Sept. 13.

Doubts as to the Irish Labour Party's attitude to the Anglo-Irish tariff war have been resolved by the pronouncement made after a meeting of the party, which says that the action of the British Government in levying a tax on Irish farm produce is a challenge to the Irish people on the political as well as the economic issue, which raises again the question of subjugation or independence, equality or subordination.

STATE TRADING.

The declaration urges that the Free State Government should arrange to supply every family with sufficient fuel, food and clothing for the coming winter and advocates an organisation, acting on behalf of the Government, to undertake the sale of Free State cattle for British markets, the State bearing the loss between the guaranteed price and the prices obtained.—Reuter.

IRISH FARMERS URGE PEACE

DUBLIN, Sept. 13.

Four-hundred Sligo farmers have passed a resolution requesting the Irish Free State Government to effect an immediate settlement of the Anglo-Irish dispute and have further resolved, owing to their present financial difficulties, to withhold payment to the Free State Government of the land annuities due on December 1.—Reuter.

FUNDS IN CUSTODY

A further communication from Mr. De Valera, head of the Irish Free State Government was received to-day by the Dominions Office concerning the Irish land annunties and it was considered by the Prime Minister and Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions.

It is understood that the Note repeats the suggestion made by Mr. De Valera in his speech two days ago that pending arbitration, the annuities should be paid in and kept in the custody of a third party such as the Bank for International Settlements.—B. O. W.

GIFT OF DOZEN GOALS

Another Indian Hockey Victory

PRAGUE, Sept. 13

The Indian Hockey Team beat a combined German and Czechoslovak team by twelve goals to nil in a hockey match here. They led at halftime by five goals to nil.—Reuter.

CHAMPION COUNTY'S LEAD

Bowes Captures Seven Wickets

LONDON, September 13.

The following is to-day's closing score in the four day cricket match between the Champion County (Yorkshire) and the Rest of England which commenced at the Oval on Saturday:—

Yorkshire	376
The Rest of England	133

And following on 109 for 4.
(Bowes 7 for 65.)—Reuter.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL

LONDON, Sept. 13.

In the Scottish League First Division to-day, Hearts beat Queens Park by five goals to nil. The match between Third Lanark and Dundee was not played.—Reuter.

Bately Beats Keighley

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Under the Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day Batley beat Keighley by four points to nil.—

LONDON CONFERENCE

Sir C. P. R. Iyer Not To Attend ?

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The Associated Press understands that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has decided not to attend the forthcoming Conference in London, and that his decision is based on his tenure of Membership of the Government of India last year, and this year during which period he participated in the discussion of the constitutional problems, and partly by reason of having been an adviser to an Indian State.—A. P.

SLUMP ON LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Depressed conditions ruled on the Stock Exchange and owing to unsatisfactory advices from abroad, most values lost ground.

Gilt-edged issues, however, kept up fairly well. All commodity markets were adversely affected by the break in America, but speculative interest revived at lower levels and the undertone was better at the close.

Copper and tin dropped sharply followed by heavy buying. There was also fair business in sugar and rubber. Wall Street is weak and yesterday's heavy selling has been resumed.—Reuter.

CAPITATION TRIBUNAL

Mr. Sanderson And Sir J. B. Kanga To Represent Government Of India

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

According to lobby gossip in the Assembly the choice of the Government of India in respect of two eminent lawyers to represent them before the Capitation Tribunal would most likely fall on Mr. Sanderson of the English bar and Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, Bombay.—A. P.

DACOITY IN AHMEDABAD

Pathans Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, September 13.

Some weeks back a dacoity was committed in Asalali and property worth Rs. 2000 was carried away by the dacoits.

On inquiries by Khan Saheb Karanjawala and other Police Officers, it was found that some Pathans were connected with the dacoity. Up to now, six Pathans and one other person have been arrested. The police keep a special watch over the Pathans residing in the city as well as outside. More arrests are reported to be impending.

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